

The University College of the  
Gold Coast 1948-1952



Report by the Principal

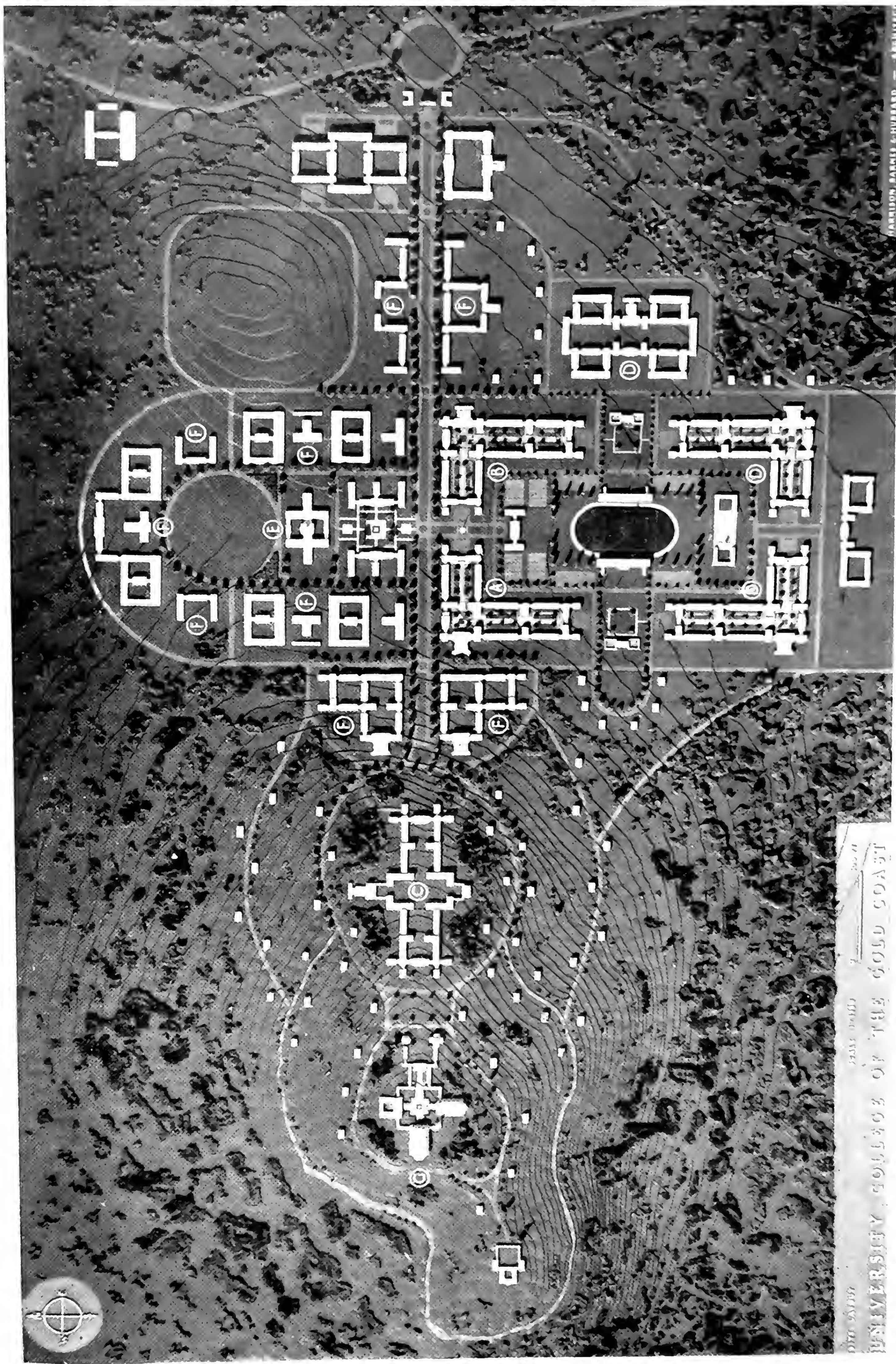




The University College of the Gold Coast

1948–1952





University College of the Gold Coast—Site Layout

- (A) Legon Hall. (B) Hall No. 2. (C) Hall No. 3. (D) Later Halls of Residence. (E) University Library.  
(F) Faculty Buildings. (G) Convocation Hall.



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Report by the Principal



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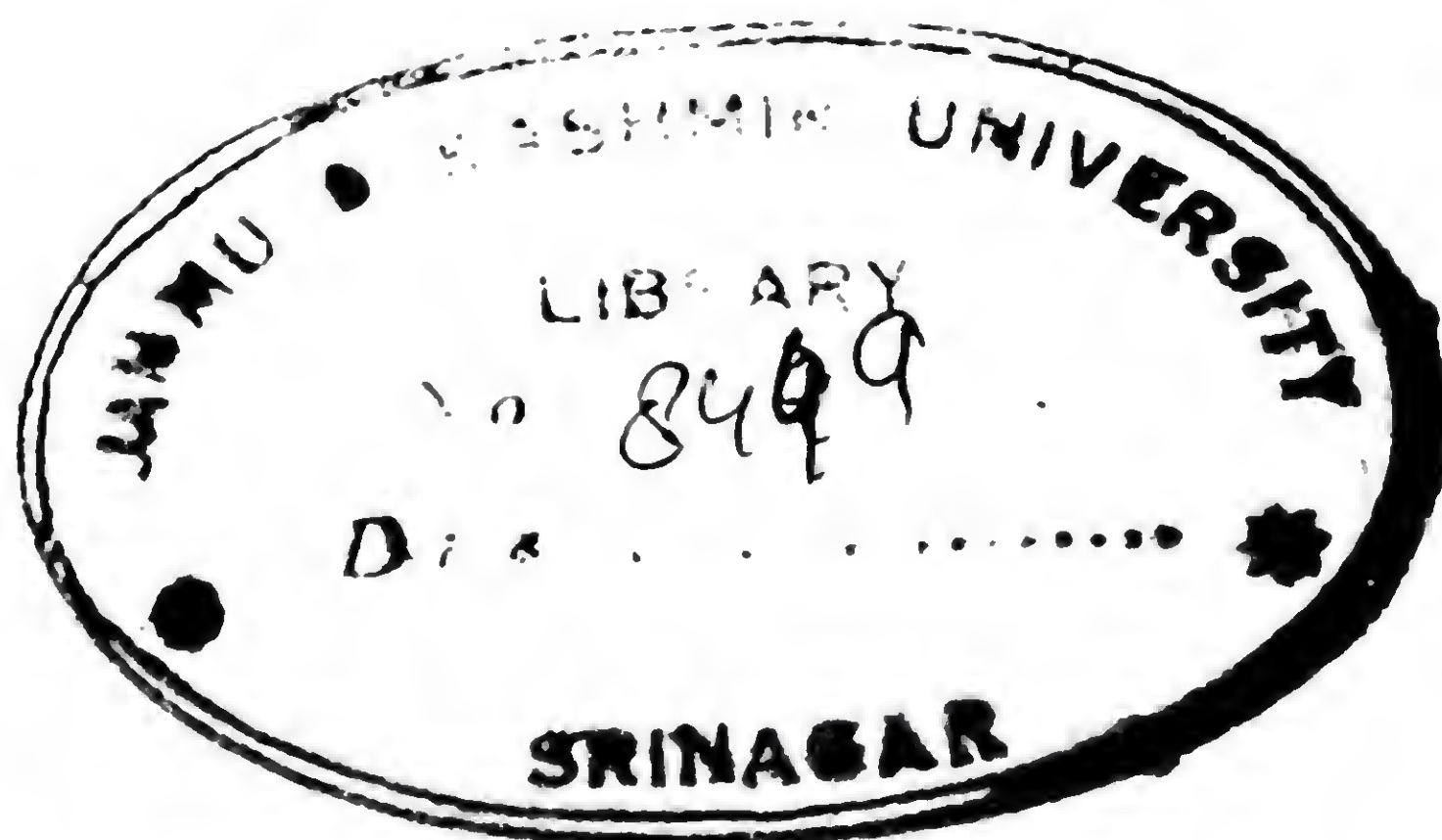
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## *FOREWORD*

THIS report gives a summary account of the work done by the University College of the Gold Coast since its foundation in August 1948. It is intended that it should be followed henceforward by regular annual reports. There has been in it no attempt to describe, even in summary form, the whole technical work of the individual departments, but notes are given on certain points of general interest. In some cases—from the Department of Extra-Mural Studies, the Library, the Institute of Education, and the National Museum—separate annual reports have issued and can be obtained from the College. The teaching syllabuses, entry requirements, degree regulations, and similar information, have also been published separately. There has not yet been a published Calendar ; a prospectus which was published in 1950 is now out of date and out of print. Routine information about the College is given annually in the Yearbook of the Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth, of which the College is an Associate Member. Many references to the development and activities of the College have been made in the Reports of the Inter-University Council for Higher Education in the Colonies (published from time to time by H.M. Stationery Office, London).

D. M. BALME.





## FOUNDATION AND DEVELOPMENT

THE University College was founded with the same general aims, and under the same sort of academical arrangements, as govern a number of other institutions in the Commonwealth. These arrangements were first proposed in the Report of the (Asquith) Commission on Higher Education in the Colonies (H.M.S.O. 1945). The purpose of the Asquith Commission's plan was to assist in the establishment of residential universities of high standards, adapted to local needs in the various territories under their consideration. As a first step, it was proposed that University Colleges should be founded, not granting degrees themselves but working for the degrees of the University of London through a special relationship with that University, and that the Colleges should be guided by a Council formed of all the British universities (the 'Inter-University Council'). The University College of the Gold Coast was sponsored by the Inter-University Council, and was admitted on its foundation to the scheme of special relationship with the University of London. The other colleges that work under the same arrangements are : University College of the West Indies, University College, Ibadan (Nigeria), Makerere College (The University College of East Africa), University College of Khartoum (Sudan).

### *The Inter-University Council*

The Inter-University Council stands in an advisory relationship towards the British Government on the one hand, and towards the independent University Colleges on the other hand. Its advice may extend to any part of a College's policy, including its constitutional development, the formation of its departments, the design of its buildings, the appointment of its members, or any matter of organization or development. It advises the British Secretary of State for the Colonies upon the suitability of projects for which the Colleges may be seeking financial assistance from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund. Under the University College of the Gold Coast Ordinance (No. 6 of 1948) the Inter-University Council must be consulted over the appointment of Heads of Departments. While this is the only legal obligation subsisting between the Council and the College, in practice the Council is consulted over almost every type of appointment. The College has indeed been fortunate enough to have the Council's advice over the whole range of College policy. Composed as it is of representatives of all the British universities, who have usually nominated either the Vice-Chancellor or a senior officer who has a special interest in the problems, and taking within its view the whole of higher education in the colonies, including not only the five university colleges but also the universities of Malta, Hong Kong and Malaya, the Inter-University Council possesses unique resources of information and wise counsel. It is fitting to record

the College's debt to the members and secretary of the Council, who have devoted so much time and thought to its guidance.

*University of London : Special Relationship*

The Scheme of Special Relationship is a modification of the external degree system which brings to the Colleges many of the privileges of the internal Colleges of London. Its main features have been stated by the University as follows : 'The University College . . . can enter into discussions with the University with the object of gaining approval for special syllabuses and degree courses. The University of London awards the degrees and therefore reserves full right finally to determine the examination schemes, the setting of papers and the assessment of candidates. The standard of performance required of candidates from the College is equal to that demanded from all other students of the University. . . . The examinations are conducted by examiners from the University who act in association with examiners nominated by the College. Both College and University examiners are appointed by the Senate of the University. The College Examiners prepare draft examination papers and carry out the first marking of the scripts ; the University Examiners are responsible for the final form of the examination papers and for the determination of the results of each candidate.' The scheme makes it possible to introduce West African data into the study of history, geography, biology and other subjects. Changes that have already been approved in some of the external degree syllabuses may be seen in the special regulations published by the University for students of the University College. One of the University examiners has travelled each year to the Gold Coast to inspect the conduct of the examinations. At the examiners' meetings, which are held in London, the College examiners have been invited to attend.

The implications of the scheme are far-reaching. It is, in the words of the Second Report of the Inter-University Council (H.M.S.O. 1949), 'the chief single instrument for the academic development of the university colleges. . . . Before the University admits a College to special relationship it satisfies itself that its constitution is appropriate to an autonomous university institution, that there is an Academic Board in control of academic policy, that the staff is adequately qualified for research and teaching, that there is a sufficient range of studies, proper library and laboratory facilities, provision for the corporate and social life of students, and in general, that it possesses the characteristics of a university as outlined in the Asquith Commission Report. . . . The degrees awarded are those of the University of London, which thus guarantees their standards and ensures that the graduates are recognized throughout the university world for such purposes as admission to post-graduate courses. The scheme is intended to minimize the disadvantages of the external system, to introduce the characteristic features of the internal college such as the linking of teaching and examining with the research interests of the staff, and to afford a period of intimate association with experienced Boards of



Studies and university examiners while the College staffs are working out the form which their own local degree system should ultimately take.'

The scheme is guided and administered for the University by a Special Committee of the Senate. It has been worked by close co-operation and discussion between University and College authorities and has (no doubt deliberately) not been reduced to comprehensive rules: there is little foothold for the academical sea-lawyer. The obligation of the College to the University rests upon the general proposition that the university, in allowing to the College the privileges of the special relationship, exercises in return the right to approve the whole academical process by which the College brings its students to the examinations at which the privileges are claimed. The College has therefore kept the Senate Committee informed of its development in policy, in membership, and in facilities, in order to retain these privileges. Besides satisfying the overall conditions, the College must also ensure that each individual candidate is resident and that he follows the appropriate courses: non-resident and private students cannot be admitted to the examinations. The minimum length of residence has been under discussion with the University and is expected to be regulated shortly by the Senate. In the case of students who have not attained the current University entrance standard (which was raised in 1951) a special standard of matriculation has been allowed to Colleges in special relationship: for the Gold Coast a standard similar to that in being before 1951 has been retained for the present; students matriculated at this lower standard are required to reside longer. The scheme extends not only to first degrees but also to the Ph.D. degree, for which senior members of the College can be eligible. This concession has been fruitful not only in stimulating research but in encouraging the recruitment of graduates of other universities besides London, since it has made it possible for them to proceed to a higher degree in spite of having left their own universities. In these ways, and in many less formal contacts, the College has benefited immeasurably from the special relationship. It is a scheme which has caused great expenditure of time and trouble on the part of members of the University of London, and for their good will and wise help both the College and the Gold Coast generally will long be grateful.

### *The Constitution of the University College*

The University College, like most university institutions, is self-governing. It was created by an Ordinance of the Gold Coast Government, passed by the Legislative Council in August 1948. This Ordinance was designed as a temporary measure for the purpose of getting the College started and enabling it to work out its own methods, and it is due now for replacement by more permanent and detailed legislation. Under the present Ordinance the College is administered by three authorities: the Council, the Principal and the Academic Board. The Council is the legal body corporate and possesses absolute control over the College's policy, property and finances; its membership is shown at Appendix A. The Principal



is the executive head of the College. The Academic Board formulates academic policy, and may consider any matter concerning the College.

With the growth of the University College, and in the light of experience, it has been necessary to develop a more elaborate machinery to manage its affairs. This has been regularized in the form of a new complete constitution which has been experimentally operated in the College and found to be successful. It has been submitted to the Gold Coast Government as the basis for the new legislation which is due. Since the matter is now under consideration by the Government, it would not be proper to discuss it here. It may however be of general interest to note certain points in the historical development of the College's organization. The College's routine business has naturally grown voluminous. Besides strictly educational business, the College has to maintain services and amenities for a large resident population which falls into several different categories, to plan and develop its estates and buildings, to manage the conditions of service of many different types of employee, and to exercise detailed control of expenditure which has become very large. Such business cannot be done by outsiders; it requires the frequent attention of people who are themselves in daily contact with the various problems. In order to avoid putting an impossible burden on relatively few people, it has been necessary to form a number of committees of experienced members of the College. Financial business alone takes the greater part of the time. The College's finances are watched by an Estimates and Finance Committee, which receives recommendations on particular aspects from the Financial Committee of the Academic Board, the Establishments and Gradings Committee, the Conditions of Service Committee, and from two special Working Parties on Development and on Estimates. For this business an assistant registrar and three senior financial officers are employed, one of whom maintains a continuous internal audit throughout the year. All the accounts are also audited annually by an external firm of Chartered Accountants. The papers of all committees, financial, educational and residential, are received by a central committee elected by the College and entitled the 'Council of Convocation,' which meets weekly to co-ordinate College policy. The decisions and proposals of this committee are put for approval or discussion to 'Convocation' (which may later be re-named the Senate), a body consisting of nearly all the academic and administrative officers of the College above a certain seniority, which can ensure that interested parties are heard and that each aspect of a problem has been duly considered by the appropriate authority. Under this procedure, which has been worked out during the past three years, the University College Council has tended to take the part of a University Court, and has been able to confine its attention to general policy and major development. In its scrutiny of the annual accounts and estimates, which are submitted through the machinery that has been described, the Council has been assisted by its Standing Committee, which has consisted equally of College and of lay members. Such a joint committee has proved an effective means of bringing public and governmental



opinion to bear upon College policy without infringing the necessary autonomy of the College. Since academic autonomy is vital to the efficiency of the College, it is well to report that this principle has been generally appreciated by the public and by the government. It has not always been appreciated, however, that academic autonomy implies financial autonomy : the two things indeed cannot be separated. Academical development has always financial implications and the distribution of expenditure equally determines academical development. For this reason the University College has been given, and must continue to possess, absolute control over the expenditure of funds committed to it. The man who pays the piper may call the tune, but he does not try to tell the piper how to play it : he trusts him to know that. The tune has been called in the Ordinance : ' University education, learning and research.'

#### *The Temporary Site at Achimota*

The University College began teaching in October, 1948 in borrowed buildings on the Achimota School estate. This lies three miles from the site acquired for the College's permanent development at Legon Hill. The Legon site, consisting of over 3,000 acres, six to eight miles north of Accra, was then virgin land without a water supply, and it would clearly be some time before buildings could be erected and made ready for occupation there. The decision to open in borrowed buildings was taken to avoid delay, and the proximity of Achimota to the site made it a convenient place. In anticipation of this arrangement, the so-called post-secondary classes of Achimota College, which had since 1930 been taking the Intermediate examinations of London, had been separated physically from the rest of the school and were organized under a Warden, with his own teaching and administrative staff, in the buildings which were to be lent to the University College. The College took over the classes together with the buildings. The students were able to complete their Intermediate examinations in the University College, and about half of them were subsequently given the opportunity to complete degree courses as the College's departments were formed.

An old idea that Achimota itself might become a university was thus finally abandoned in the founding of a new University College beside it. The very proximity of the two institutions, however, and the transfer of the Intermediate classes from one to the other, misled some people into thinking that the old idea had been realized. Since this confusion may still exist, it is worth stating plainly that there is no connexion, other than geographical, between Achimota and the University College of the Gold Coast. The idea that it is possible to combine a residential grammar school and a residential university is fallacious : each would be frustrated by such a mis-alliance, since each depends upon a method of work and way of life which excludes the other's. It would be equally fallacious to hope that a university tradition could be made to grow out of a school tradition ; the two grow on different trees. Achimota's high standards and ideals made easier the task of establishing a



university, and for this all honour is due to the founders of Achimota who foresaw this and laboured to bring it about ; but the two types of foundation remain nevertheless distinct, and the genius of Achimota has not in any way passed to the University College, nor could it. A university institution has its own characteristic standards and ideals, and though there is sometimes a likeness between School Sixth Form work and University undergraduate work, this likeness does not amount to much when seen in perspective against the whole : the differences are more real than the likenesses.

The fundamental incompatibility of School and University College was a cause of anxiety, and before deciding to use the Achimota buildings approaches were made for the use of other buildings near Accra, but without success. In fact, as experience has shown, these misgivings were unfounded, since the Achimota compound is large enough for School and College to live in different areas without meeting. There was, however, a further complication which might have harmed the College. When the Intermediate classes were separated off from Achimota, a post-secondary teacher training course was at the same time separated off and housed with the Intermediate classes in the same buildings. It was decided to continue this arrangement after the formation of the University College, the teacher training classes being themselves formed into a new Training College but sharing accommodation temporarily with the University College. This was a mistake. It was not any difference in entry standards that mattered, since this was slight ; but there was a striking difference in the purpose of the work of the two groups, which reflected itself in their organization, discipline and way of life, and this made the mixture an unsuccessful one. Fortunately for both Colleges, it was not long before a new factor in the situation caused the Training College to move from Achimota, leaving the University College in sole occupation of that part of the compound. This new factor was the Africanization Report.

*Report of the Committee on Africanization : Accelerated Development of the University College*

It was not expected in 1948 that the number of University College students resident at Achimota would ever exceed 200. The available buildings, with certain additions for which the Government were making a special grant, would have been just adequate for this number, if divided evenly between Arts and Science. It was planned therefore to restrict the enrolment to this small size, teaching mainly for the general degrees, until the permanent buildings at Legon came into use. In 1949, however, a Select Committee of the Legislative Council on the Africanization of the Public Service, in a Report which was formally adopted by the Legislative Council, called for an immediate expansion of the University College to the limit of the facilities that could be provided at Achimota. The College's planned rate of growth would have given a total output by 1960 of about 400 graduates. By providing additional temporary buildings and services as quickly as possible, and



by increasing the College's teaching and administrative strength, it was estimated that this output could be raised from 400 to 1,000. To facilitate the expansion of the University College, the Teacher Training College moved away, releasing its buildings at Achimota. The Government, which had already granted £105,500 to the College for the additional buildings needed to enable university work to be begun at Achimota on the limited scale previously envisaged, now made a further non-recurrent grant of £261,800, to which the College has found it necessary to add £20,000 from revenue. The total sum available for additional buildings and facilities at Achimota amounted therefore to £387,300, against which the following expenditure had been incurred by the 31st July 1952 :

Site clearance		£997
<i>Departmental buildings :</i>		
(a) Laboratories, with preparation rooms and stores, including all fixtures and internal services (12,588 sq. ft.)	£28,916	
(b) Lecture rooms, Library annexe, Bindery, including fixtures etc. (10,530 sq. ft.)	£15,036	
(c) Offices and bulk stores (11,779 sq. ft.)	£18,574	
(d) Minor buildings, furniture and timber stores, workshops, garages, etc.	£4,443	£66,969
		<hr/>
<i>Residential buildings :</i>		
(a) 71 Senior members' houses	£193,104	
(b) 18 Staff houses	£26,818	
(c) 57 single-room Staff quarters, arranged in blocks with kitchens and bathrooms	£23,420	
(d) 65 study-bedrooms for students arranged in blocks with bathrooms and lavatories	£22,377	
(e) Two new students' common rooms including changing rooms with showers for sports	£4,947	£270,666
		<hr/>
Alterations to existing buildings to provide laboratories, study-bedrooms, lecture rooms, etc.		£24,020
<i>Improvements to services :</i>		
(a) Water, including a complete renewal and redistribution of the system within the original College area, provision of services to the newly developed areas, and a separate supply by a high-level tank for the Science Departments	£7,614	
(b) Roads and gutters, including the provision of roads for the newly developed areas and the widening and improvement of existing roads	£6,375	
(c) Electricity, including the renewal of the wiring in most of the existing buildings and the provision of services for newly developed areas	£5,907	
(d) Sanitation—provision of services for new buildings and improvement of existing services	£1,442	£21,338
		<hr/>
Total		£383,990

At the same time the quinquennial grant-in-aid for recurrent expenditure was revised (see p. 29) so that additional appointments could be made to the teaching departments, together with the necessary consequential expenditure upon supplies

and administrative and technical staff. The original estimates had forecast a strength of 72 senior members and a gross expenditure of £170,000 for the last year of the quinquennium 1948/53; the revised estimates, which now became necessary, showed senior membership nearly doubled and expenditure nearly trebled in that year. Energetic and unorthodox measures had to be taken by the Heads of Departments to obtain equipment in a time of world shortage. The work of building and alterations was pushed ahead with urgency, both the Works department and the outside contractors working overtime and on Sundays for months on end. Most of the new buildings were made of asbestos sheets fastened on prefabricated timber frames, designed to be dismantled when the College leaves Achimota. Full use has also been made of the large number of huts built of mud or timber by the Army, which occupied part of Achimota during the war; every available building that seemed capable of standing upright for a few more years has been brought into service. These mud and asbestos sheds, which make so odd a contrast with the up-to-date apparatus inside them, stand here as reminders of the great efforts that were made in conditions of emergency by a large number of people. Indeed, after the Asquith and Elliot Commissions, the Africanization Committee has been the greatest single factor determining the College's growth. The buildings remind us also that, unless they are soon replaced by something more solid, Africanization will not continue at the desired standard and rate.

This unexpectedly rapid growth has been a strain upon departments and upon individuals, who have had to live and work in conditions often below what is usually considered tolerable for efficiency. It would not have been undertaken but for the urgent demands of Africanization. Having managed it, however, thanks to the cheerful perseverance of many people both senior and junior, the College is in a stronger and healthier state than it might otherwise have reached by this time. With the increase in the numbers of lecturers and assistant staff, most departments have been able to begin honours teaching, and the conditions for advanced research are correspondingly more favourable. Among the undergraduates there is a greater variety of interests and talent, while the academical opportunities before them are better. It would be foolish to pretend that a satisfactory university life is lived in the buildings at present available, or that it ever could be. Through increase of numbers, however, the College has gained in character, and has been able to approach more nearly to the size and scope that a university institution needs for its academical health.



## DEVELOPMENT OF DEPARTMENTS

In providing for undergraduate education the Academic Board has aimed first at establishing those Arts and Science Departments that are basic to professional training on the one hand, and, on the other hand, offer in themselves a complete and satisfactory education for those who seek careers in public administration, school teaching, commerce, industry, or other sides of public life. A great many subjects might be held to fulfil this definition. In order to keep the number within bounds, the attempt has been made to select, first, those subjects which are by common agreement indispensable, together with those which are complementary to them. Departments of study have accordingly been formed for each of the following subjects: English, Classics, French Studies, Philosophy, Divinity, History, Economics, Geography, Sociology, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Botany, Zoology. Courses for the general degrees (three subjects) and for the honours or special degrees (one subject, with an additional subsidiary subject in some cases) are either being offered or are about to be offered in all of these departments, together with facilities for research and higher degree work. Departments of Archaeology and of Phonetics have also been formed, and are intended to conduct research and to offer courses in supplementation of other syllabuses without themselves developing degree courses.

A post-graduate School of Education has been formed, and admitted in 1951 its first student graduates from the College. The School has also been offering an Associate Certificate course for experienced non-graduate school teachers. A Department of Agriculture has been established, which is intended to conduct large-scale research; it will offer degree and diploma courses from 1953. A School of African Studies was formed in 1949, but was subsequently divided into the separate departments of Sociology and Archaeology; a third division, African Languages, has been authorized but it has not yet been possible to appoint a staff to it. Teaching of Commerce was continued until the abolition of the London degree courses in the subject; certain aspects of it can however be taken in the Economics courses. A Lectureship in Legal Studies was first established in the Department of Sociology but is to be transferred in 1953 to the Department of Economics; it is hoped that this lectureship, by providing opportunity for research into the legal institutions of the country, will lead to the establishment of a Department of Law.

Extra-Mural work has been undertaken by the College since 1949. Work had already been begun by the Government Department of Education with the assistance of the Oxford Delegacy for Extra-Mural Studies, and when the University College accepted responsibility for it the Oxford Tutor who had previously been directing the work was seconded to the College as Director of Extra-Mural Studies.

Consideration has been given to the teaching of Engineering and of Medicine.



Certain branches of Engineering were formerly taught by Achimota up to the London degree of B.Sc.(Eng.), which was successfully taken by eight students before the work fell into abeyance for lack of instructors. It has been decided that Engineering should be taught in future at the Kumasi College of Technology, but that the University College might undertake some of the work if at any time it appears that there are aspects of engineering which ought to be studied at or beyond the degree level in the Gold Coast and cannot be satisfactorily studied at Kumasi. In the case of Medicine, at the Government's request the University College invited an expert delegation from the University of London to advise upon the action necessary to establish a medical school at Accra in association with the University College. Their report, which was in principle favourable to the proposal and set out in detail the conditions considered necessary for its success, was submitted to the Government who have informed the College that further consideration of the matter is postponed. The majority of science students have wished to proceed to medicine and are sent on graduation to medical schools in the United Kingdom.

### *The Library*

The building up of an adequate library has naturally been one of the College's most urgent problems. Since 1948 some 55,000 volumes have been acquired, almost all of them chosen by the College, and further accessions continue at the same rate. Over 1,300 current periodicals are taken. A large number of gifts has been received from many different donors, including the Catalogue of the Library of Congress Printed Cards in 209 volumes (gift of the Carnegie Corporation). A special West Africa Collection has been formed, which already contains some rare books and documents. Work is in progress upon a revision of Cardinall's Bibliography of the Gold Coast. The system of classification used in the Library is that of the Library of Congress, and reference is obtained through a card catalogue which is in two sections, author and classified. Three microfilm readers are available and considerable use is made both of microfilm and of photostat copies. As part of the expansion of the College at Achimota, additional temporary accommodation has been built for the Library, which at present contains two miles of shelving and can seat 120 readers. It remains open for thirteen hours a day in term time, during all of which time the readers have access to the book shelves. While the teaching departments do not possess their own libraries, some of them have been permitted to retain certain Library books, under approved arrangements for supervision, in their own buildings. A bindery has been set up, making use of the local 'Niger' leather, to deal with the large quantities of periodicals and books needing binding or repair. The state of the books has remained good in the tropical conditions. All books are treated with insecticide; mould and insects have not been observed to attack seriously books which are kept well ventilated and frequently moved. A progressive account of the Library's development is given in the series of reports that have issued from it.



*Syllabuses and Staffing*

The first task of the teaching departments has been to prepare suitable schemes of study, and to provide themselves with the staff and equipment necessary to put them into effect. Most departments were faced with a teaching commitment from the start, and met it with courses for the unmodified external degree syllabuses. As soon as possible, in cases where modification was called for, revised syllabuses were worked out with the assistance of the respective Boards of Studies in the University of London, and were proposed to the University under the scheme of special relationship. In the preparation of syllabuses, departments were guided by two considerations, (i) the introduction, in proper perspective, of West African interests and data, particularly in subjects which directly study the physical or social environment, (ii) the attainment of standards identical with those of the University of London. This work is nearing completion, and the majority of degree courses are now taken under the special relationship. Details of the syllabuses are published by the University (*Regulations for Examinations held under the Scheme of Special Relationship with the University College of the Gold Coast*).

The teaching establishment of departments is calculated on the assumption that an adequate honours course is to be provided in each major subject, and that every teaching officer must have time to conduct research. Such an establishment has not yet been attained, but progress has been made towards it. The teaching strength of the College rose from 17 in 1948 (5 Professors and 12 Lecturers) to 78 in 1952 (15 Professors, 12 Senior Lecturers, 51 Lecturers). (For the list of appointments in 1951/2 see Appendix B.)

The method and terms of appointments have been evolved with care. Teaching or research appointments of more than two years' tenure are normally made on the recommendation of Selection Committees appointed by the Inter-University Council. These committees have usually contained at least one expert assessor from the University of London, and they have set the same standard as in the average of British university appointments. The policy of selection has been to appoint the best candidate irrespective of race or nationality, but if other things are equal preference is given to Gold Coast Africans. In order to increase the number of eligible Africans, the College has begun to award post-graduate scholarships. Five such scholarships have been awarded, and two of their holders have already been appointed to lectureships.

*Departmental Activities*

A few points of general interest are mentioned in the brief notes which follow. These do not contain an account of the main technical work of departments, nor of the research which all are bound to conduct, some of which is published from time to time in books or periodicals devoted to particular studies. (For a list of work published by members since appointment see p. 19.)



ENGLISH. In the intermediate courses attention is paid to phonetics and to spoken English, and the special subjects in the honours courses include the advanced study of phonetics. Dramatic work with special reference to the Elizabethan dramatists has included stage performances to which the public were admitted.

CLASSICS. The department has sponsored the founding of a Classical Association of the Gold Coast, which has held two three-day meetings at Achimota. There is evidence of increasing interest in Greek in the secondary schools, which is expected to increase the numbers of honours students. One member of the department is making a special study of the Black Races of Africa in the Classics.

FRENCH STUDIES. The syllabuses are being given an emphasis upon French culture as a whole and are not confined to language and literature. Close relations have been established with the French community in Accra. Student exchange arrangements are being explored with appropriate institutions in the neighbouring French territories, and provision has been made for honours students to spend a part of their time at a university in Metropolitan France.

PHILOSOPHY. Besides the general degree and honours courses, which are now beginning, the department provides subsidiary courses in Ethics and Logic for students reading Sociology or Economics. A discussion group has been formed and a number of papers have been read by senior members. Research interests include studies in 'Inconceivability,' the 'Precise Sense of the Word,' and certain problems in Ethics studied in the light of epistemological and metaphysical principles of Thomism.

DIVINITY. In the modified syllabuses emphasis is laid upon the comparative study of West African traditional religious beliefs and customs together with those of Islam and Christianity, and upon the history of Christianity in Africa. Special studies of Ewe religion and of Akan religion are in progress. Contributions have been made to the work of the Faith and Order Commission of the World Council of Churches.

HISTORY. Preparatory work has been done for the introduction of general African history and the history of West Africa and the Gold Coast into the honours syllabuses. A compilation and correlation of traditional histories is being carried out in collaboration with the Gold Coast and Togoland Historical Society. The Society was founded under the department's sponsorship and has held meetings at Achimota and Kumasi (see Vol. 1 of its *Transactions* published at Achimota, 1952). The department has undertaken the revision of the historical articles on the Gold Coast and on Ashanti in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and is preparing a textbook on the history of West Africa for use in schools. Special studies are being made of documents illustrating British policy towards West Africa in the period 1820-80, of Anglo-French commercial relations in the seventeenth century, and of certain topics of English history.

ECONOMICS. Surveys have been made of the fishing industry of the Gold Coast, of the economic problems of the Northern Territories, of housing in an area of



Accra, and of the procedure and results of the first general election in the Gold Coast. An Economic Research Division has been established with the aid of special grants from the Gold Coast Government and from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, and research workers are being specially recruited to it. Other research workers are to be attached to the department under a scheme of collaboration with the West African Institute of Social and Economic Research.

**GEOGRAPHY.** A survey has been made, and is being prepared for publication, of the growth and functions of the town of Accra; in connexion with this the department devised a classification of land-use which has since been adopted by the Town Planning Department. A similar survey is being made of Kumasi under the department's direction. Maps have been made of the distribution of population in the Gold Coast (believed to be the first work of this detail that has been done of a West African country as a whole); the origins of settlements in the Eastern Provinces have been investigated; experimental surveys are being made in connexion with the International Inventory of Land Use. The department has established a meteorological station and maintains close contact with the Gold Coast Meteorological Service.

**SOCIOLOGY.** Social surveys of certain urban areas have been made on behalf of the Gold Coast Government and that on Sekondi-Takoradi has been published (Crown Agents, 1950). Studies have been made of political institutions of the Ashanti and of the social organization of the Konkomba. Research has been begun into traditional music, dancing and folklore, making use of film and sound-recording apparatus.

**MATHEMATICS.** Research is being pursued into special topics of Algebra, Geometry and the Theory of Number. The department runs an advanced seminar for the reading of mathematical papers.

**PHYSICS.** Research in progress includes the study of radio emanations from the sun and from radio stars. The construction of a radio astronomy observatory on this site near the equator offers special facilities for the study, and interpretation of the data obtained may throw light upon certain problems of short-wave radio transmission which are of importance in tropical latitudes. In conjunction with the department of Zoology and with the Pathological Laboratory of the Gold Coast Medical Department, investigations are being made into the effects of radioactive substances upon monkeys. This research is financed from funds provided by the Medical Research Council of Great Britain.

**CHEMISTRY.** Experimental work is being carried out in an attempt to isolate and characterize the active principles of certain reputedly medicinal or poisonous plants of tropical West Africa. Other work includes investigations of the factors determining termite-resistance in woods, and of the chemical nature of the skin-pigments of the green mamba snake. A nutritional research has been made by a member of North-Western University, U.S.A., on attachment to the department. A special purchase of equipment has been made for practical work in X-ray crystallography.



GEOLOGY. Investigations have included metamorphic studies in the coastal regions of the Gold Coast ; the geology of the Senya Beraku and Banda regions ; a general investigation of the Voltaian system ; an examination of the faunas of the Accraian and Sekondian sediments and the mapping of the Accraian ; stratigraphical and genetical aspects of the unconsolidated deposits of the coastal zone and an investigation into problems of slumping in the Sekondian series.

BOTANY. The collecting and recording of flowering plants has been pursued consistently with the result that it is possible to think of the production of a full Gold Coast Flora towards the end of the next quinquennium. A check list of 114 Gold Coast Ferns has been prepared for publication and an illustrated account in book form is in preparation. An account of some 300 species of Gold Coast Fungi has been published in collaboration with the Commonwealth Mycological Institute and an account of a further 150 species is in the press. Some of the species recorded are new to science and some have not previously been recorded in West Africa. Studies of marine algae, of the shore communities, and of the vegetation of the Accra Plains have been made, and experimental investigations are being conducted into the temporary flushing of young growth and also into the variations in *Escherichia coli* (*Bacillus coli*) periodically reported in drinking water. Three hundred different plants which cannot be raised from seed have been successfully established from material obtained from the Botanic Gardens at Kew and Edinburgh ; a range of ornamental varieties and experimental introductions have been established in the nursery ; living collections of various species of *Dioscorea*, *Urginea*, *Amorphophallus*, *Crinum*, *Eulophia* and many ferns are being cultivated for taxonomic study. Progress has been made with the nurseries and garden on the Legon site, as well as the smaller garden maintained at Achimota.

ZOOLOGY. Special facilities have been obtained for the study of marine zoology in the waters off Accra, and material that has been collected has been distributed among specialists in the United Kingdom, Holland, Norway and Dakar for examination. New species have been found in many groups, accounts of which are in preparation for publication. Studies have been made of Sandflies with reference to their significance as vectors in the transmission of diseases in man, upon the incidence and bionomics of the Guinea worm and its vectors, and upon the relation between various species of Mollusca and the incidence of Bilharziasis in the Gold Coast. Study of the respiratory mechanism in a water-beetle (*Potamodytes tuberosus*) has revealed factors in relation to the respiratory system of aquatic animals previously undescribed. The survey and collection of mammals, birds and reptiles which is being carried out by the department has resulted in the provisional recording of two species as new to the Gold Coast, a Nigerian form of the Mona monkey (*Ceropithecus mona mona*) and a cuckoo (*Pachycoccyx validus validus*).

PHONETICS. The department provides courses in speech and phonetics for the departments of English, French Studies, and Education, and has given technical assistance to the department of Sociology, recording (for the first time) the language



of the Konkomba. Experiments are being made in the use of recording apparatus and records for speech training, and one member of the department is investigating the nature and incidence of speech defects among Gold Coast children of school age.

ARCHAEOLOGY. The Professor of Archaeology is also Director of the National Museum, which the Government requested the College to establish, and the department has begun to assemble for the Museum a representative collection of exhibits illustrative of the material culture of the Gold Coast and its relationship with other African cultures, together with influences from cultures outside Africa. A general survey has already resulted in the discovery of many ancient sites throughout the Gold Coast. A particular study has been made of the raised beaches behind the present shore line and of the cultures associated with them. Excavations have been carried out at three sites. Grants of money have been made to enable persons having oral and other potential source-material to write down their information before it is lost ; this material is intended to be the subject of future research.

EDUCATION. Plans have been made for the eventual establishment of an area organization scheme for the teacher training colleges under the aegis of the department as the nucleus of an Institute of Education (of which the Professor of Education is the Director). The Institute at present functions on a consultative basis with those Government departments which are concerned with education and community development. Assistance is being given to the government in the preparation of syllabuses for Primary and Middle schools, the provision of material for the in-service training of teachers, and the preparation of suitable textbook material for pupils and teachers ; plans have also been made for the organization of advanced training courses for mass education and community development officers and for the investigation of material for use in adult English literacy classes. The research programme includes the investigation of problems of language teaching, the designing and standardization of diagnostic and attainment tests in basic subjects and of a series of mental tests, and a study of group factors in African intelligence related to similar studies being pursued in South Africa under the auspices of the National Institute of Personnel Research. The content of religious education and the place of the history of education in the teacher-training college programme is being studied. Preliminary reports on some of the investigations have been made available in *Gold Coast Education*, published three times a year.

AGRICULTURE. This is the most recently established department, which will not commence teaching until October 1953 after wide preliminary investigation of agricultural conditions in the Gold Coast. Thereafter the Council has sanctioned a considerable development of the department, commensurate with the importance of agriculture in the economy of West Africa. It is proposed that the teaching work of the department should be directed to the degree of B.Sc.(Agric.), which will require courses in the basic sciences at the intermediate level followed by a three-year course in agricultural subjects. The major subjects of the degree course will be Crop Production, Animal Production and Agricultural Economy ; the course



will also include studies in Agricultural Engineering and Soil Conservation. In addition to the degree course, which is intended for candidates for entry into the service of the Gold Coast in some field of Agriculture, post-graduate courses will be provided of one or more year's duration for specialists wishing to extend their knowledge and obtain training in research techniques. The planning of the research activities of the department pays regard to the need for the teaching to be both varied and realistic and also to the responsibilities which the department will have in an advisory capacity to the Gold Coast Government. In this latter respect discussions are taking place about the making available to the College of facilities at selected government agricultural stations in the several major regions of the country.

EXTRA-MURAL STUDIES. Full reports have been published separately of the very extensive work carried out by this department throughout the Gold Coast. In general it consists of the providing of regular systematic courses of study through weekly groups meeting under the direction of graduate tutors ; residential courses varying in length from three to ten days ; the encouraging of local voluntary effort, particularly through the local branches of the People's Educational Association which has been sponsored by the department ; the encouraging of local extra-mural groups to participate in mass education and community development schemes ; experiments in educational techniques, and the assistance of individual students through the study box system in areas where study groups are not possible. Special week-end courses have been held for members of the Legislative Assembly, dealing with Parliamentary Institutions and Procedure, the Budget, Public Administration, Local Government, the University in the Modern State, the Cost of Living. The educational needs of Trade Unionists have received special attention in courses on elementary economics, the organization of industry, trade union history, and problems of trade unionism. A full-time organizer has been appointed to organize courses among women. Attention is being given to the problem of providing further opportunities for study for those who prove their ability through regular pursuit of part-time studies in extra-mural classes. In this respect the efforts of a group of young men led by their Chief in building by voluntary labour and subscription a residential adult college at Tsito in Trans-Volta indicate the possibilities of interest in residential adult education.

#### *Advisory Services rendered by the College*

Members and departments of the College have been increasingly called upon for specialist assistance in various spheres of government or public service. While the University College does not exist for this purpose, it would be wrong to deny a special responsibility in this respect at a time of urgent development in the country. Reference has been made in the above notes to several research projects and other activities which are directly associated with problems of the Gold Coast's development. Many members of the College have given service in social welfare, church organizations, or on the governing boards of colleges and schools. Public commit-



tees and official consultations have naturally claimed assistance from those qualified to advise : thus the Professor of Economics has been appointed a Director of the National Bank ; the Professor of Agriculture has been appointed Adviser to the Ministry of Education on Agricultural Education, a member of the National Food Board, and a member of other advisory bodies ; the Professor of Education has served on many government committees and is a member of the West African Examinations Council. Many members have represented the Gold Coast in delegations and conferences, or have assisted at less formal consultations both in the Gold Coast and abroad.

### *Assistant Staff*

The University College employs in its departments an ever-increasing number of clerical and technical assistants, laboratory assistants and skilled artisans in various trades. These together constitute the ' Staff ' of the University College. The specialized training necessary to a university assistant staff has mostly to be done within the departments, and for this purpose a number of experienced technicians are being recruited from abroad on special contract terms. The College has also arranged to send some of the Staff for periods of training at suitable institutions in the United Kingdom ; four members have so far been sent under these arrangements.

A Staff Association has been formed with the encouragement of the College, having an approved constitution and regular membership. Representatives of the Association and of the College meet regularly at a Staff Council, organized on the lines of the Whitley Councils, for the discussion of matters affecting the Staff. A building has been provided for use as a Staff Common Room and a grant is made to it annually ; meals are provided for the Staff in the College dining hall at a subsidized rate. It is a weakness of the situation that only a small proportion of the Staff can be accommodated at or near the College, the majority having to be transported daily to and from Accra. The schedule for the Legon site includes a University Village which is intended eventually to accommodate all the Staff.

### *Ancillary Service Departments*

Certain services which are required by universities, and are available in the industrialized communities where they are normally situated, have not been available to the University College, which has consequently had to provide them for itself. Among these have been a light engineering workshop, a photographic unit, a bookshop and a large works organization. The workshop has been equipped for the making and repair of scientific apparatus, and is developing an electronics section. The photographic unit, in addition to the recording and reproduction of teaching and research material, has been used to microfilm the Gold Coast newspapers, a comprehensive collection of which is maintained in the Library for future reference. The bookshop (which has caused much favourable comment among

visitors) provides not only the required textbooks for students but also quite a wide range of serious and light literature and performs the distinct educational function that is associated with university booksellers. The turnover of the bookshop in the year ended July 1952 was £22,000, yielding a net profit of £1,000, which was expended on books for the Library. The works organization has had not only to maintain the buildings and main services on a large compound but also to provide supplementary services and to construct a considerable quantity of buildings and equipment. It has constructed by direct labour 32 houses, several blocks of staff quarters, several laboratories and lecture rooms, and all the furniture for the first Hall of Residence at Legon. It has carried out the redistribution of the water supply of the College, the making and maintenance of roads, the servicing of all College vehicles, and the provision of supplementary electricity supplies. The value of work done by the works organization itself in new construction and major alterations alone amounted by 31 July 1952 to £102,000, in addition to which furniture was made by it for the College to the value of over £20,000. All this work was undertaken in addition to maintenance and minor alterations.



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## *STUDENTS IN RESIDENCE*

The total enrolment of students in each year, and their distribution by subjects in the year 1951/52, are shown in Appendix C. The only graduate students so far enrolled have been those preparing for the post-graduate certificate at the School of Education. It is hoped to admit graduate research students before long. Undergraduates have been admitted at two levels : those (the great majority) who enter with a school certificate and take the two years' course for the intermediate examinations before proceeding to the degree courses (a further two or three years, according to subject), and those who enter with exemption from the intermediate examination and are admitted to the degree courses direct. Each group is accepted through a competitive entrance examination held annually. Undergraduates are not accepted for less than a complete degree course, with the exception of the non-graduate teachers who attend the one-year certificate course at the School of Education.

Choice of subjects has been limited by the teaching facilities available at any given time, but the students' own wishes have spread them widely and almost all have been able to read what they wanted or were advised to read. The distribution seems to call for no comment, and has indeed given the College an admirable balance. So far as preparation for a career is concerned, the College is now providing educational opportunities that lead to any of the normal public or professional occupations. The individual's actual choice of a career is not within the College's control, and it may be said that the College has fulfilled its duty in this respect. It is, however, a matter of public importance ; and in this connexion it should be observed that an excessive proportion of science students are electing to proceed to medicine, leaving insufficient numbers for the country's other needs in school teaching, agriculture, engineering and the technical branches of the civil service. This potentially dangerous situation deserves attention.

All but a very few students have been in receipt of scholarships or bursaries from various sources which have covered all fees and approved expenses. The College has recently obtained an earmarked grant from which to award a small number of Foundation Scholarships ; these are slightly more valuable than government bursaries and will be awarded for academical merit alone. There is also a fund from which the College can make small outright grants for academical purposes. For students who may suffer an unexpected financial loss or hardship, a fund has been subscribed personally by Senior Members of the College. In addition to this it is pleasant to record a growing number of prize benefactions. Dr P. Gurrey, Professor Emeritus of English at the University College, has presented £200 to endow an essay prize. Mr P. D. Strevens and Mr R. Bassindale have presented annual prizes



for work in phonetics and zoology respectively. Another Senior Member who has wished to remain anonymous has presented in three successive years an English Travelling Exhibition, valued at £120, to enable undergraduates (preferably those reading for honours in English) to travel in the United Kingdom during a Long Vacation ; to this generous gift the College has contributed the cost of the passages to and from England.

The unsuitable nature of the buildings at Achimota, which were excellently designed for a different purpose, has made it impossible to establish true university life there. The residential life offered to undergraduates is unsatisfactory, and credit is due to them for making as much of it as they have. The former girls' school dormitories have been partitioned into single cubicles, and the new temporary quarters (built as part of the expansion at Achimota) are in the form of blocks of single study-bedrooms. The main buildings are widely spaced, and even with the proliferation of temporary quarters it has not been possible to group the undergraduates in residential units of more than 50 as an average. These groups have by courtesy been named 'Halls of Residence,' but they have neither the size nor the self-sufficiency to develop effective corporate identities. There is one dining hall and one Junior Common Room for all. Had the buildings been more conveniently grouped it might have been possible to treat the whole as a single Hall ; but with the buildings so scattered, and interspersed with motor roads, there is no Collegiate sense. In spite of the architectural circumstances, however, a certain amount has been achieved and useful experience gained. A tutorial system has been begun on Cambridge lines : each 'hall' has as resident Tutor one of the teaching or administrative officers of the College, who exercises disciplinary authority over the undergraduates in the hall and is there to guide each undergraduate in his progress through the College and to represent his interests. Protestant and Catholic chapels have been provided specifically as domestic College chapels, and both are fully used. Many undergraduate societies have flourished and collapsed at different times, and those that have plausibly shown affinity with academical studies have been granted small financial subsidies. The Junior Common Room has fathered activities of different sorts, including the publication of magazines of which it can truthfully be said that the latest has shown a remarkable improvement. Athletic activities have been organized by the 'Amalgamated Clubs' with the assistance of senior members ; two general contests (each including matches at cricket, football, hockey, tennis and athletics) have been waged against University College, Ibadan, the first of which was won and the second drawn. The health of undergraduates has been satisfactory. The dining hall is supervised by a Manciple who is an experienced caterer and dietician. Each undergraduate has a full medical examination in his first year ; the College shares the use of Achimota Hospital, and two medical officers are in residence. There has been practically no disciplinary trouble. The wearing of academical dress, and the forming of a High Table in the dining hall, though they could be no more than symbols of the future, seem to have



been worth while as gestures. The undergraduates, who must have found it difficult to visualize what is planned for them eventually, have responded with loyalty and imagination to the College's efforts to establish a university tradition. By comparison with the conditions of 1948, some progress has been made towards a way of life appropriate to a residential place of learning.

### *Legon Hall*

The first Hall of Residence at Legon is expected to be completed during the year 1952/53 and is already partly occupied. It has been named by the College Council 'Legon Hall,' and Mr G. I. Smith, M.Sc., formerly Registrar and now Vice-Principal of the University College, has been appointed Master. A schedule of accommodation in the Hall is given at Appendix D, and the same schedule has been given to the architects for the second Hall. It contains rooms for approximately 200 students (including some intended for senior research students) and eight resident Fellows, a dining hall, library, chapel/assembly room, common rooms, studies for non-resident Fellows, tutorial rooms, porters' lodge, and a Senior Common Room with guest quarters. A Master's Lodge and houses for some of the Fellows are planned nearby. All officers of the University College will belong to one of the Halls as Fellows, and it should be possible in these Halls, as they have been planned, to bring about the reality of collegiate academical life.

### *Further Development at Legon*

It is to be expected that the College may ultimately develop into a University of some 5,000 students, this being a size that seems to bear relation to the size of the population and to the prospective development of school education. Although this distant possibility has little immediate bearing on the College's plans, provision has been made for it in arranging the general lay-out of the permanent buildings. The Legon site acquired for the College contains five square miles ; suitable spaces have been preserved in the lay-out for future Halls of Residence and playing fields, and for the expansion of the teaching and other departments, while the main services of water, electricity, drainage, etc., are being laid down on a scale that can later bear such expansion. The immediate needs have been estimated in terms of a student enrolment of 1,000. All the necessary buildings and facilities for this first-phase development have now been specified and for many of them detailed plans have been approved. In drawing up the schedules the College has had the advantage of detailed advice and criticism from members of the Inter-University Council. The general schedule for the first phase is given at Appendix D. The architects appointed for the Legon development are Messrs Harrison Barnes & Hubbard, architects of Nuffield College, Oxford, and of Government House, Jerusalem, and other important buildings in the Middle East.

The first contract, which was awarded to Messrs G. Wimpey, contained the first Hall of Residence and a large amount of site works and services, including a

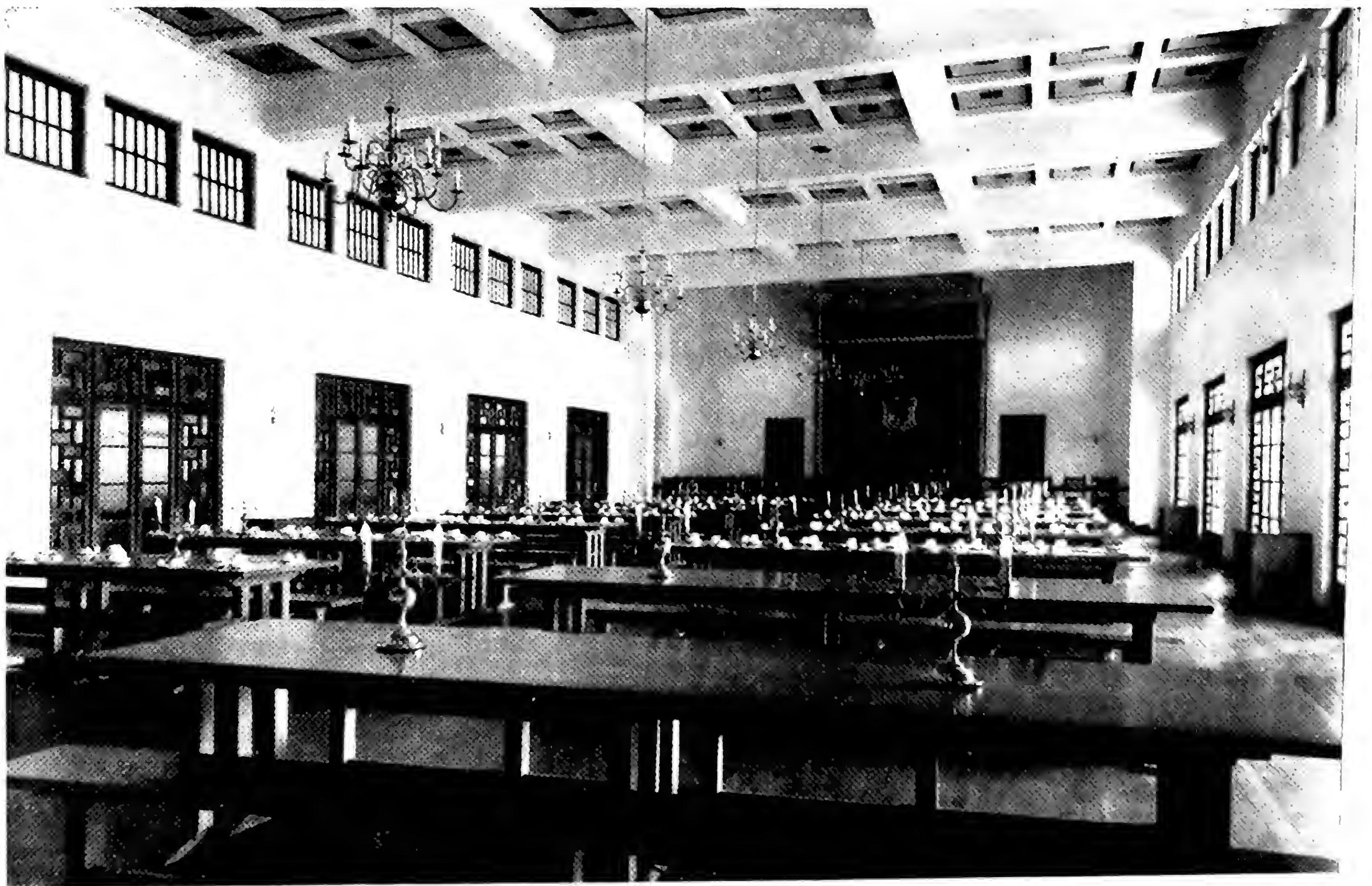




*Plate I*—Aerial view from north-east Legon Hall. In left background foundations of second Hall.



*Plate II*—Legon Hall. View of Chapel Court from Middle Court, featuring from left to right, entrance Junior Common Room, Dining Hall and Porter's Lodge.



*Plate III*—Legon Hall. Interior of Dining Hall looking towards High Table.



million-gallon underground water reservoir, a motor road from Legon to Achimota, and the necessary contractor's staff houses which become the permanent property of the College. This contract is due for completion during the year 1952/3, and further contracts are to be awarded according to the availability of funds. In addition to contractor's work, the College has itself undertaken a considerable quantity of the permanent construction, chiefly of domestic houses, by direct labour.

## FINANCE

The College's accounts have been audited annually and adopted by the Council after due scrutiny following the audit. The accounts of the first four years are printed together with this report (Appendix E), and it is proposed henceforward to publish accounts annually. It should be noted that during the period of the College's early and rapid growth, the annual accounts may present a misleading picture since they appear to spread over twelve months developments which may have begun at odd points during the year ; the expenditures recorded are therefore not necessarily annual expenditures, and comparisons cannot usefully be made until the commitments represented by the expenditures have become regular in development. It should also be noted that the College's financial year was altered in 1951 to end on July 31st instead of September 30th.

### *Funds for Permanent Buildings and Equipment*

The first grant made to the University College was a sum of £896,718 13 4 granted prior to the foundation of the College by the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board ; this sum was subsequently allocated by the Council to non-recurrent purposes. The Cocoa Marketing Board in 1949 made a further grant of £1,000,000 towards the development of a Department of Agriculture and associated Science Departments, and this sum also has been reserved for non-recurrent expenditure. Excluding the grants made to facilitate the University College's expansion at Achimota, the Gold Coast Government has granted £1,100,000 to the College for its permanent development. At the end of the period under review, therefore, the University College's resources available for permanent buildings and equipment amounted to £2,997,000 approximately. (Account is not taken here of a sum of £400,000 which has been provisionally allocated but not yet granted by the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund.) From this total the Council has authorized the following expenditures (as estimated) :

Permanent buildings and services	£2,014,000
Equipment (including books, apparatus, furniture and working capital, now in use at Achimota but later to be transferred)	£540,000
Total appropriation	<u>£2,554,000</u>

The permanent building work which has been authorized includes the first hall of residence (Legon Hall), preparation of the main site, roads, water reservoir and mains, electrical supplies, senior members' houses, contractor's staff houses, architects' and contractor's offices, and the purchase of plant, machinery, transport



and stores required for the building programme generally. The greater part of this work has been undertaken by Messrs G. Wimpey under a fixed fee (prime cost) contract which is estimated to amount to £1,289,000; this includes Legon Hall at an estimated cost of £590,000. The complete schedule of development, providing for a residential university of 1,000 students, is given at Appendix D.

It will be apparent, from reference to the schedule, that the work so far undertaken goes only a small part of the way towards the whole. That this is bound to be so, is clear from comparison with the capital sums known to have been expended upon the universities of the United Kingdom: it is clear that, if a university of comparable quality is to be built here, the capital sums at present available to the College fall far short of what is needed. Moreover the College has to create all the basic facilities which a university, establishing itself in a modern city, would normally expect to find already available. Such for example, as may be seen in the schedule, are the electric power station, sewage works, hospital, water reservoir, post office, telephone exchange, police station, main roads and storm drains, and housing for senior members and staff numbering many hundreds. Both Legon Hall and the equipment acquired for the scientific and other departments are of recognizable university quality. Their cost, however, is alarming. A detailed scrutiny has been made of the work so far done, with a view to effecting economies in later buildings, and as a result it is possible to foresee some reduction in costs. No great reduction can be expected, however, without a significant lowering of standards below the quality that would be considered tolerable in a British or other university of good standing. The University College Council has decided as a matter of policy that the general standard should not be so lowered, although every opportunity is to be taken of reasonable economy. This being so, it is clear that the College must obtain considerable further sums if what has begun well is to be continued well.

#### *Recurrent Income and Expenditure*

The University College has no endowment and only a small income from temporary investments and from fees; it is consequently dependent upon Government grants. The principle of the quinquennial block grant has been accepted for all the normal internal purposes of the College. Additional earmarked grants have been made for Extra-Mural Studies, the National Museum, a research into the teaching of English in Schools, and research into certain economic problems. The quinquennial grant-in-aid voted to the College by the Legislative Council for the period 1948/53 stood originally at £500,000, payable at the rate of £100,000 per annum. After the adoption of the Africanization Committee's Report and the consequent decision to accelerate the development of the University College, this grant was increased to £927,000, the sums payable in the years 1950/1, 1951/2 and 1952/3 being revised from £100,000 in each year to £146,000, £265,500 and £315,500 respectively.

It is estimated that the College will end the quinquennium with a small balance in hand.

The various departments and activities of the College have been financed according to the principles followed in British universities. With the assistance of the College's auditors, Messrs Knox, Cropper & Co., who have wide experience of university accounting in Britain, the accounts have been arranged as far as possible in the manner approved by the University Grants Committee. The analysis of expenditure shows that as the College has begun to reach a settled rate of development, so the proportionate distribution of expenditure has begun to take the same pattern as that of the British universities. As in the case of capital expenditure, however, so among the recurrent items there are certain charges upon the College's funds which have no counterpart in Britain, but arise out of the geographical situation. These charges are serious enough to require mention. The necessity for scholars to keep in touch with current developments in their subjects is met with trifling expense in Europe by the interchange of visits between universities and attendance at learned conferences ; in the Gold Coast, where the necessity is the more pressing since the danger of academical isolation is greater, it must be met by expensive visits to distant European or other centres of learning : an annual passage to Britain or some other approved centre is therefore provided for every senior member of the College. This provision is in any case necessary, for climatic and family reasons, for the large number of European members on whom the College must for some time depend ; on the other hand it is doubly necessary on academical grounds for the growing number of African members who are likely to have had fewer contacts with scholars abroad and to be staying longer in the service of the College. The amount of business that the College must do in London, both in recruitment and in the ordering of equipment, necessitates the maintenance of an office there. In the Gold Coast, in the absence of a national health service, the College must provide medical services : two resident medical officers and a small hospital with appropriate staff are maintained jointly with Achimota School. Altogether the items of expenditure which were special to West Africa and had no counterpart in British universities amounted in 1951/52 to £68,000 or 20 per cent of expenditure. Against this there can be set a saving in the heating of buildings. To these items which are directly due to the geographical situation there must be added others which are influenced by it. For example, the shortage of public transport, coupled with the bad state of the roads, involves the College's departments in abnormal travel costs, while the actual quantity of travelling is necessarily greater because so much of the Gold Coast's physical and social data has yet to be recorded. Again, the College is wholly residential, in a sense in which no British university is ; the maintenance of houses and of amenities and public services is correspondingly heavier and includes disproportionate expenditure on such items as night-watchmen, for example, upon whom the College has to spend over £3,000 per annum. Almost all books and equipment must be imported, and the cost of



freight and insurance adds considerably to the price. To deal with the additional business requires an administrative staff larger than normal. The cost of all these special factors cannot be exactly calculated, but it is clearly very large. Like the additional capital commitments, they must be accepted as the unavoidable price of pioneer university development in the Gold Coast.

*It would not be fitting to close this first report without mention of Sir Leslie M'Carthy whose name, so long associated with the development of higher education in the Gold Coast, no longer appears in the official lists of the College. As Chairman of the University College Council for its first three years, Sir Leslie brought to it a wisdom and experience which few others in West Africa could command, and to his guidance and support the College owes a very great debt of gratitude. Sir Leslie was succeeded as Chairman in 1951 by the Hon. Mr Justice K. A. Korsah who, also long prominent in Gold Coast educational life and himself a member of the Elliot Commission, has been welcomed as a worthy successor to a great office.*

APPENDIX A  
*THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE COUNCIL*  
1951-1952

*Three Members appointed by the Governor in Council :*

The Hon. Mr Justice K. A. Korsah, C.B.E., M.A., D.C.L., *Chairman*  
The Hon. R. P. Armitage, C.M.G., M.B.E., M.A., M.L.A.  
W. E. G. Sekyi, Esq., M.A.

*One Member appointed by the Legislative Assembly :*

Nana Sir Tsibu Darku IX, Kt., O.B.E., M.L.A. (*to April, 1952*)  
Kwesi Plange, Esq., M.L.A. (*from April, 1952*)

*One Member appointed by the Joint Provincial Council :*

Magnus J. Sampson, Esq., M.B.E., M.A., M.L.A.

*One Member appointed by the Asanteman Council :*

The Hon. E. O. Asafu-Adjaye, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A.

*Two Members appointed by the Inter-University Council :*

Sir James Duff, M.A., M.Ed., LL.D.  
D. Veale, Esq., C.B.E., M.A., LL.D.

*Three Members of the Academic Staff of the College :*

Professor W. J. Varley, M.A., D.Phil.  
Professor J. W. Williams, M.Com.  
Professor W. J. McCallien, D.Sc.

*The Principal :*

D. M. Balme, Esq., M.A.

*Secretary :*

The Registrar



## APPENDIX B

### I APPOINTMENTS, 1951-52

<i>Principal</i>	D. M. Balme, M.A.(Camb.)	
<i>Registrar's Offices</i>	G. I. Smith, M.Sc.(Lond.) M. Dowuona, M.B.E., M.A.(Oxon.) W. D. Russell, A.C.A. S. Grey, F.A.C.A.A. C. W. C. Beasley ( <i>to January, 1952</i> ) A. M. Reeder, M.A.(Oxon.) J. H. Tomson, B.A.(Wales) A. Wainwright, B.Com.(Liv.), A.C.I.S. F. G. Vanderweele	Registrar Academic Registrar Bursar Assistant Bursar Assistant Registrar Assistant Registrar Assistant Registrar Assistant Registrar Accountant
<i>Library</i>	Miss A. E. Walker, F.L.A. Miss M. E. Heron, B.A.(Lond.), F.L.A. Miss O. Carpenter, B.A.(Lond.), F.S.A.L.A. W. M. Martin, F.L.A.	Librarian Deputy Librarian Assistant Librarian Cataloguer
<i>Chapel</i>	Rev. J. N. Duckworth, M.A.(Camb.)	Dean
<i>Department of Agriculture</i>	J. F. V. Phillips, D.Sc.(Edin.), F.R.S.E. K. Twum-Barima, B.A.(Camb.), Dip. Ag.(Camb.), D.T.A.(Trinidad) ( <i>from December, 1951</i> )	Professor Research Fellow
<i>Department of Archaeology &amp; National Museum</i>	A. W. Lawrence, M.A.(Camb.) O. Davies, M.A.(Oxon.), D.Litt.(Dub.) H. D. Collings, B.A.(Camb.)	Professor Reader Curator
<i>Department of Botany</i>	A. S. Boughey, B.Sc.(Lond.), Ph.D.(Edin.) C. D. Adams, B.Sc.(Lond.) Mrs C. P. Booth, B.A.(Camb.) G. W. Lawson, B.Sc.(Lond.) J. K. Morton, B.Sc.(Durh.) Mrs N. H. Lerner, M.Sc.(Cape Town), Ph.D.(Camb.)	Professor Lecturer Lecturer Lecturer Lecturer Lecturer
<i>Department of Chemistry</i>	J. Graham, B.Sc., Ph.D.(Lond.) J. A. Blair, B.Sc.(Glas.) A. Friediger, B.Sc.(Copenhagen) B. Higman, M.A.(Oxon.), B.Sc. R. Hulme, M.A.(Oxon.), B.Sc. F. G. T. O'B. Torto, B.Sc., Ph.D.(Lond.)	Professor Lecturer Lecturer Lecturer Lecturer Lecturer
<i>Department of Classics</i>	D. A. Kidd, M.A.(Aber.), M.A.(Camb.) R. H. Howorth, M.A.(Camb.) Sir Francis Astley, Bt., B.A.(Oxon.) W. R. Loader, M.A.(Camb.) L. H. Ofosu-Appiah, M.A.(Oxon.)	Professor Reader Senior Lecturer Senior Lecturer Lecturer
<i>Department of Economics</i>	J. W. Williams, M.Com.(N.Z.) W. B. Birmingham, B.Sc.(Econ.) (Lond.) H. J. Bevin, B.Sc.(Econ.) (Lond.) B. M. Niculescu, M.A.(Camb.) B.Sc.(Econ.) (Lond.) J. H. Price, M.A.(Oxon.) Miss R. M. Jackson, B.Com.(Birm.), A.C.I.S. ( <i>until February, 1952</i> )	Professor Senior Lecturer Lecturer Lecturer Lecturer Lecturer Lecturer

<i>Department of English</i>	P. Gurrey, B.A., Ph.D.(Lond.) ( <i>until December, 1951</i> )	Professor
	G. Walton, M.A., M.Litt.(Camb.)	Senior Lecturer
	E. M. M. Milne, M.A.(Aber.), B.A.(Camb.)	Lecturer
	L. D. Lerner, M.A.(Cape Town) B.A.(Camb.)	Lecturer
	T. A. Stock, M.A.(Oxon.)	Lecturer
	H. J. Andrews, B.A.(Oxon.)	Research Fellow
<i>Department of French Studies</i>	T. E. Lawrenson, M.A.(Manc.)	Senior Lecturer
	J. A. Winterbottom, B.A.(Lond.)	Lecturer
<i>Department of Geography</i>	W. J. Varley, M.A.(Wales), D.Phil.(Copenhagen)	Professor
	T. E. Hilton, M.A.(Manc.)	Lecturer
	E. A. Boateng, B.A.(Oxon.)	Lecturer
	R. W. Clayton, B.A.(Sheff.)	Lecturer
	J. H. Hubbard, B.A.(Oxon.) ( <i>to December, 1951</i> )	Lecturer
<i>Department of Geology</i>	W. J. McCallien, D.Sc.(Glas.), F.R.S.E.	Professor
	M. M. Anderson, B.Sc.(Wales)	Lecturer
	W. D. Bruckner, D.Phil.(Basle)	Lecturer
<i>Department of History</i>	Mrs B. M. Hamilton, B.A.(Lond.), Ph.D.(Lond.)	Lecturer
	J. D. Fage, M.A., Ph.D.(Camb.)	Lecturer
	J. R. Lander, M.A., M.Litt.(Camb.)	Lecturer
	G. E. Metcalfe, M.A.(Oxon.)	Lecturer
<i>Department of Mathematics</i>	J. H. Blaney, M.Sc., Ph.D.(Lond.)	Professor
	M. O'N. Campbell, B.A.(Camb.)	Lecturer
	L. E. Clarke, M.A.(Camb.)	Lecturer
	D. H. Wilson, B.Sc.(Lond.) ( <i>from January, 1952</i> )	Lecturer
<i>Department of Philosophy</i>	D. Taylor, M.A.(Melb.), M.A.(Oxon.)	Professor
	R. C. Buck, B.A.(Minnesota), B.Phil.(Oxon.)	Lecturer
	L. B. Grant, M.A.(Melb.)	Lecturer
<i>Department of Phonetics</i>	P. D. Stevens, B.A.(Lond.)	Lecturer
	Mrs C. McCallien, M.A.(Glas.)	Lecturer
	A. Spicer, B.A.(Lond.), L. ès L.(Poitiers)	Lecturer
<i>Department of Physics</i>	H. E. Huntley, B.Sc.(Bristol), Ph.D.(Rand.)	Professor
	D. M. Burns, B.Sc.(St And.)	Lecturer
	Rev. J. R. Koster, M.Sc.(De Paul)	Lecturer
	A. H. Ward, B.Sc., Ph.D.(Birm.)	Lecturer
	L. Ward, M.Sc.(Sheff.)	Lecturer
<i>Department of Sociology</i>	K. A. Busia, M.A., D.Phil.(Oxon.), B.A.(Lond.)	Senior Lecturer
	D. Tait, B.A.(Lond.)	Lecturer
	E. K. Kurankyi-Taylor, M.A.(Durh.), Ph.D.(Camb.), LL.B.(Manc.), B.C.L.(Durh.)	Lecturer (Legal Studies)
<i>Department of Theology</i>	Rev. J. P. Hickinbotham, M.A.(Oxon.)	Professor
	Rev. C. G. Baeta, O.B.E., B.A.(Lond.)	Senior Lecturer
	Rev. S. G. Williamson, M.A.(Birm.)	Senior Lecturer



<i>Department of Zoology</i>	E. E. Edwards, M.Sc.(Lond.), D.Sc.(Wales)	Professor
	R. Bassindale, M.Sc.(Sheff.)	Senior Lecturer
	Miss M. A. Tazelaar, M.Sc.(Lond.)	Senior Lecturer
	W. Belfield, B.Sc.(Manc.)	Lecturer
	A. H. Booth, B.A.(Camb.)	Lecturer
	J. B. Buchanan, B.Sc.(Aber.)	Lecturer
	G. O. Stride, B.Sc., Ph.D.(Bristol)	Lecturer
<i>Institute of Education</i>	L. J. Lewis, B.Sc.(Wales)	Director
	D. W. Grieve, M.A.(Oxon.)	Lecturer
	J. G. Oddoye, M.A.(Camb.) ( <i>from April, 1952</i> )	Lecturer
	A. Taylor, M.A.(N.Z.)	Lecturer
	Mrs H. Treleaven, M.A.(Liv.)	Lecturer
	Miss R. M. Cave	Secretary
<i>Department of Extra-Mural Studies</i>	D. Kimble, B.A.(Reading)	Director
	K. A. B. Jones-Quartey, M.A.(Col.)	Editor
	J. I. Roper, B.Litt.(Oxon.) ( <i>from January, 1952</i> )	Senior Resident Tutor
	D. G. Austin, B.A.(Lond.)	Resident Tutor
	Miss L. Bown, B.A.(Oxon.)	Resident Tutor
	R. B. Davison, B.Sc.(Econ.) (Lond.)	Resident Tutor
	J. C. de Graft-Johnson, B.Com., M.A., Ph.D.(Edin.)	Resident Tutor
	W. Tordoff, B.A.(Camb.)	Resident Tutor
<i>Hospital</i>	J. M. Wilson, M.D.(Lond.), M.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H.	Senior Medical Officer
	A. M. Boyd, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B.(St And.), D.T.M. & H.	Medical Officer
<i>Dining Hall</i>	G. A. Deegan	Manciple
<i>Bookshop</i>	R. E. Brammah	Manager
<i>Works Department</i>	J. F. G. Smallridge	Works Supervisor
<i>London Office</i>	Mrs S. W. Leach, B.A.(Lond.)	Assistant Registrar (London)

## 2 GRADES AND SALARY SCALES

(Extract from 'General Conditions of Service' published from time to time in the College)

1. The teaching appointments are graded as follows :

(a) Professor      (b) Senior Lecturer      (c) Lecturer      (d) Assistant Lecturer

The posts of Director of Extra-Mural Studies and Extra-Mural Resident Tutor are at present tenable in grades (b) and (c) above, respectively.

The Title of Reader may be conferred as a mark of academic distinction on Senior Lecturers who are not Heads of Departments. The substantive Head of each teaching Department is either a Professor or a Senior Lecturer. A Research Fellowship may be placed in any grade equivalent to one of those set out in (a) to (d) above.

## 2. Other officers of the College are :

- (a) Registrar and Librarian
- (b) Dean of Chapel, Academic Registrar, Bursar and Deputy Librarian
- (c) Assistant Bursar, Accountant, Assistant Registrar, Assistant Librarian, Library Cataloguer, Curator of the Gold Coast National Museum, Manciple, Secretary to the Institute of Education, Extra-Mural Editor, Bookshop Manager, Works Supervisor

## 3. The Salary Scales of Senior Members' appointments are :

- (a) £2,000 \* per annum—appointments in paragraphs 1(a) and 2(a) above
- (b) £1,500 × £75-£1,800—appointments in paragraphs 1(b) and 2(b) above
- (c) £750 × £50-£1,400—appointments in paragraphs 1(c) and 2(c) above. (There is an efficiency bar in this grade at £1,050)
- (d) £650 × £30-£710—Assistant Lecturers

\* £2,300 from 1st Jan. 1953



APPENDIX C  
STUDENT STATISTICS  
1 STUDENT ENROLMENT

Year	Intermediate and Preliminary		Degree Courses		Postgraduate		Associateship		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
1948/49	88	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	90
1949/50	81	3	24	—	—	—	—	—	108
1950/51	92	5	82	1	—	—	19	9	208
1951/52	154	7	140	4	2	—	28	5	340

2 DISTRIBUTION OF UNDERGRADUATES BY COURSES AND SUBJECTS 1951/52

Subject	Intermediate and Preliminary		General Degree <sup>1</sup>		Honours and Special Degrees		
	1st Year	2nd Year	1st Year	2nd Year	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year
English	43	23	14	13	3	3	—
Classics { Latin { Greek	43 9	23 1	12 1	6 —	} 2	3	—
French	7	—	—	1		—	—
Philosophy	18	2	9	14	1	—	—
Divinity	5	2	1	1	—	2	—
History	19	9	9	5	13	9	6
Economics	30	4	5	5	7	8	3
Geography	28	9	4	7	1	1	2
Sociology	—	—	6	8	2	—	—
Mathematics	20	11	3	3	1	1	1
Physics	46	27	7	1	—	1	—
Chemistry	48	29	22	12	2	1	1
Geology	8	5	—	—	—	—	—
Botany	33	19	15	10	4	2	—
Zoology	33	18	16	11	2	2	—

<sup>1</sup> Courses subsidiary to Honours and Special Degrees included.

## APPENDIX C

## 3 GRADUATES

1951

Degree	Men	Women
B.Sc. (General)	6	—

1952

Degree	Men	Women
B.A. (General)	8	1
B.A. (Honours)	6	—
B.D.	1	—
B.Sc. (Economics)	1	—
B.Sc. (General)	7	—
B.Sc. (Special)	1	—

4 CERTIFICATES OF EDUCATION  
AWARDED

1951

	Men	Women
Associate	18	7

1952

	Men	Women
Associate	23	4
Postgraduate	1	—



## APPENDIX D

### ARCHITECTS AND CONSULTANTS

#### *Architects*

A. St B. Harrison, F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I.  
T. S. Barnes, A.A.Dipl., A.R.I.B.A.  
R. P. S. Hubbard, B.Arch., A.R.I.B.A.

#### *Quantity Surveyors*

Messrs Reynolds & Young

#### *Consulting Engineers*

Structural and Electrical : Oscar Faber and Partners  
Water and Sewage : David Balfour & Sons

## 2 PERMANENT BUILDINGS

*Table 1 Schedule of Accommodation for the First Phase of Development of the University*

Four Halls of Residence for Men	One Hall of Residence for Women
200 Houses (approximately)	Electrical Power House
Telephone Exchange	Sewage Disposal Works and Pump House
Police Station	Gate House
Post Office and shops	Stores buildings
Maintenance Yard and Works Department	Department of Chemistry
Department of Physics	Department of Mathematics
Department of Botany	Department of Zoology
Department of Geology	Department of Agriculture
Science Lecture Theatres	Botany and Zoology Museum
Departmental offices (Arts and Social Studies)	Lecture Rooms (Arts and Social Studies)
Arts Lecture Theatre	Gas Producer Plant House
Department of Geography	University Library
Institute of Education	National Museum
Department of Archaeology	Bursary
Registrar's offices	Principal's office
Convocation Hall	Chapel
Council and Senate Rooms	Court Room
Hospital	

Staff Village (to be built concurrently under separate contract)  
Roads, drains, water reservoir and mains, electrical services, stores, etc., to  
proceed as necessary to allow the buildings to be occupied at agreed dates

*Table 2 Schedule of Accommodation for Legon Hall*

192 study-bedrooms with verandas, for students	18 rooms for Fellows, research students, and offices
8 flats for resident Fellows	1 large lecture room
Domestic Bursar's office	Library
Discussion room	Dining Hall and kitchens
Chapel/Assembly room	Porters' office
Entrance Hall	Junior Common Room, reading room, ante-room
Senior Common Room, reading room, ante-room	Guest room
Master's Lodge	



APPENDIX E  
*BALANCE SHEETS AND INCOME AND EXPENDITURE  
ACCOUNTS*

1948-1952

- 1 Accounts for the period 11th August to 30th September 1949
- 2 Accounts for the year ended 30th September 1950
- 3 Accounts for the ten months ended 31st July 1951
- 4 Accounts for the year ended 31st July 1952

	£	s	d	£	s	d
<b>Capital Account :</b>						
<i>Expenditure on Buildings and Equipment :</i>						
Met from capital grants from Colonial Government	58,921	5	5			
Met from Legon Building and Equipment Fund	30,271	12	0			
				89,192	17	5
<i>Balance of capital grants from Colonial Government, not expended</i>				33,174	11	6
 <i>Legon Building and Equipment Fund :</i>						
Amount transferred from Grant	750,000	0	0			
Less Expenditure to date	30,271	12	0			
				719,728	8	0
 <i>Reserve Account for Capital Purposes :</i>						
Grant from Cocoa Marketing Board	896,718	13	4			
Less Appropriated to Legon Building and Equipment Fund	750,000	0	0			
				146,718	13	4
				988,814	10	3
 <i>Income and Expenditure Account :</i>						
Balance	41,621	3	11			
Add Surplus Account being stocks taken over from Achimota College	3,389	12	7			
	45,010	16	6			
	1,520	10	6			
<i>Reserve for Replacement of Motor Vehicles</i>				46,531	7	0
 <i>Specific Funds—balances unexpended :</i>						
Research into teaching of English	3,817	16	8			
Extra-Mural Studies	9,514	7	3			
				13,332	3	11
 <i>Creditors and Provisions :</i>						
Achimota School Current Account	6,104	2	10			
Colonial Government Advance Account	5,000	0	0			
On Suppliers Accounts	23,699	10	11			
Provision for Superannuation Premiums	1,592	17	7			
Fees charged in advance	2,484	0	0			
Staff Accounts	418	17	7			
Sundry Accounts	375	3	1			
Scholarship Funds, not appropriated	5,188	13	4			
				44,863	5	4
				£1,093,541	6	6

To : The Council,  
The University College of the Gold Coast,

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Books, Accounts and Vouchers relating thereto, Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the affairs of the to us and as shown by the books.

Spencer House,  
South Place,  
London, E.C.2  
20th January, 1950.



	£	s	d	£	s	d
<i>Buildings at Achimota at cost :</i>						
Expenditure to date on buildings completed or in construction :						
Prefabricated bungalows	38,398	18	3			
Office Block	5,632	0	0			
Junior Staff Quarters	3,235	4	8			
Other Buildings	8,159	5	7			
Alterations and adaptations of existing buildings	3,495	16	11			
				58,921	5	5
<i>Furniture and Equipment :</i>						
Expenditure to date				25,710	0	5
<i>Motor Vehicles at cost</i>				4,561	11	7
				89,192	17	5
<i>Maintenance Stores and other Stocks</i>				5,847	11	3
<i>Debtors and pre-payments :</i>						
Achimota Training College	15,981	16	10			
Colonial Government for Scholarships, Customs Duty, etc.	8,561	1	10			
Unexpired premiums—Superannuation Policies	2,493	14	1			
Crown Agents for the Colonies	546	4	7			
Other Debtors	6,258	19	9			
Colonial Government : Grant receivable	3,495	16	11			
				37,337	14	0
<i>Joint Colonial Fund—Deposit Account</i>				895,048	7	7
<i>Cash at Bank and in hand :</i>						
On current account, London	15,863	7	0			
On current account, Accra	49,949	10	5			
Cash in Hand	301	18	10			
				66,114	16	3
 D. M. BALME, Principal W. D. RUSSELL, Bursar						
				£1,093,541	6	6

and have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. In our opinion such Balance University College of the Gold Coast according to the best of our information and explanations given

KNOX CROPPER & Co.  
Chartered Accountants.

To	Administration :	£	s	d	£	s	d
	Salaries	10,807	3	11			
	Superannuation—Administrative staff	906	14	0			
	Advertising, Printing, Stationery, etc.	1,799	12	6			
	London Office Expenses	732	5	10			
	Other expenses, including audit	2,311	12	0			
	Passages—Wives and Administrative staff	3,235	10	0			
	Outfit allowances	1,560	0	0			
						21,352	18 3
„	Departmental Maintenance :						
	Salaries of Teaching Staff	22,031	12	11			
	Superannuation—Teaching staff	1,854	0	6			
	Passages—Teaching Staff	2,954	16	0			
	Salaries and Wages—Departmental staff	1,526	12	10			
	Departmental and Laboratory maintenance	4,264	15	11			
						32,631	18 2
„	Library Expenses :						
	Library Staff—Salaries	2,549	10	9			
	Superannuation	203	13	4			
	Books and periodicals	9,843	7	2			
	Expenses	367	1	11			
	Passages—Library staff	372	5	0			
						13,335	18 2
„	Maintenance of Premises :						
	Light, Water and Power	907	15	11			
	Ordinary Repairs and General Maintenance of Buildings	3,605	1	3			
	Sanitation	373	9	6			
	Gardens and Grounds	1,105	14	2			
						5,992	0 10
„	Scholarships :						
	Undergraduates—Grants-in-aid	81	0	0			
	Scholarships in United Kingdom	1,570	18	11			
						1,651	18 11
„	Grants to Student Societies and other Student Activities					707	13 8
„	Dining Hall (net cost)	3,442	9	8			
„	Clothing Store (net deficit)	111	19	11			
	Less Bookstore (net profit)	3,554	9	7			
		220	16	0			
						3,333	13 7
„	Other Expenditure :						
	Reconstruction of cricket field	2,131	5	10			
	Reserve for replacement of motor vehicles	1,520	10	6			
	Chapel	1,310	11	11			
	Engineering School Maintenance	823	6	10			
	Medical Services and Hospital	852	5	8			
	Examination Expenses	4	7	3			
						6,642	8 0
						85,648	9 7
„	Balance, being Net Surplus of Income over Expenditure for the period					41,621	3 11
						<u>£127,269</u>	<u>13 6</u>



[illegible]

1949 £		£ s d	£ s d
	<b>Capital Account :</b>		
	<i>Expenditure on Buildings and Equipment :</i>		
58,921	Met from Capital Grants from Colonial Government	262,250 18 1	
30,272	Met from Legon Building and Equipment Fund	99,250 0 0	
			361,500 18 1
33,175	<i>Balance of Capital Grants from Colonial Government not expended</i>		105,049 1 11
	<i>Legon Building and Equipment Fund :</i>		
719,728	Amount transferred from Grant	750,000 0 0	
	Less Expenditure to date	99,250 0 0	
			650,750 0 0
	<i>Library Special Fund :</i>		
—	Amount transferred from Grant	50,000 0 0	
	Less Amount Appropriated	3,321 12 9	
			46,678 7 3
	<i>Reserve Account for General Capital Purposes :</i>		
	Grants from Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board	896,718 13 4	
	Less Appropriations to Legon Building and Equipment Fund	750,000 0 0	
—	Library Special Fund	50,000 0 0	
146,719		800,000 0 0	
			96,718 13 4
—	<i>Grant from Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board towards the development of a Department of Agriculture and Associated Science Departments at Legon</i>		1,000,000 0 0
988,815			2,260,697 0 7
	<i>Income and Expenditure Account :</i>		
45,011	Balance as per last account	45,010 16 6	
	Less Excess of Expenditure over Revenue for the year ended 30th September 1950	7,899 3 7	
			37,111 12 11
	<i>Provision for Loss on Redemption of Investments</i>		3,000 0 0
1,520	<i>Provision for Replacement of Motor Vehicles</i>		5,656 4 6
	<i>Specific Funds :</i>		
	Balances unexpended at date :		
	Department of Extra-Mural Studies	8,079 0 5	
	Research into the Teaching of English	675 9 2	
13,332	Do. Colonial Development and Welfare Grant refundable	1,704 11 9	
			10,459 1 4
£1,048,678		forward £2,316,923 19 4	



1949 £		£	s	d	£	s	d
	<i>Building at Achimota at cost :</i>						
58,921	Expenditure to date on New Buildings completed or in construction and on alterations and adaptations of existing structures	262,250	18	1			
	(Note. The value of contracts placed for capital construction at Achimota less work completed and brought to account amounted to £48,419 2 11 at 30th September 1950)						
	<i>Furniture and Equipment at cost :</i>						
25,710	Expenditure to date	76,057	14	10			
4,562	Motor Vehicles at cost	12,407	2	1			
—	Vessels and Equipment at cost	1,894	6	3			
	<i>Legon Site Development :</i>						
—	Expenditure to date	8,890	16	10			
89,193					361,500	18	1
					361,500	18	1
—	New Office Block at cost				2,733	0	0
5,847	Maintenance Stores and Other Stocks at cost	4,556	0	2			
	Goods in Transit at cost	3,391	2	7			
					7,947	2	9
	<i>Investments at cost :</i>						
	£500,000 2½ % National War Bonds 1949/51	506,408	5	0			
	£1,250,000 3 % Savings Bonds 1955/65	1,258,657	16	5			
	(Value at mean market price 30/9/50 £1,763,750)				1,765,066	1	5
	<i>Debtors and Repayments :</i>						
	Staff Accounts	18,665	8	7			
	Provision for Superannuation in Advance	6,870	0	10			
	Colonial Government	117,812	13	4			
	Interest Accrued to 30/9/50	5,548	0	8			
	Open Accounts	1,973	5	1			
	Sundry Other Accounts	838	16	9			
	College Bookshop Current Account (Stock Equipment, etc.)	4,151	14	10			
37,338	Achimota Training College Current Account	13,586	7	3			
	Passages paid for Academic year 1950/51	8,820	17	9			
					178,267	5	1
£132,378							
					forward £ 2,315,514	7	4

1949 £ 1,048,678		£      s      d forward	£      s      d 2,316,923 19 4
	<i>Bank Overdrafts :</i>		
	National Provincial Bank, London		
	Bank of British West Africa, Accra	30    3    3 10,114    9    11	
			10,144 13 2
	<i>Sundry Creditors and Credit Balances :</i>		
	Staff Accounts	1,133 13 9	
	Provision for Superannuation awaiting investment	1,269 14 2	
	Open Accounts	54,721 8 9	
	Achimota School Current Account	5,835 4 11	
	Fees for 1950/51 charged in Advance	7,100 0 0	
	Scholarship Funds Unappropriated	18,444 0 0	
	Crown Agents for the Colonies	1,942 8 6	
	Home Allotments	51 0 0	
44,863			90,497 10 1
£1,093,541			£2,417,566 2 7

To : The Council,  
The University College of the Gold Coast.

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Books, Accounts and Vouchers relating thereto, and have drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the affairs of the University College of the Gold

Spencer House,  
South Place,  
London, E.C.2  
15th March, 1951.





## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

1948/49 £		£	s	d	£	s	d
	<i>To Administration :</i>						
10,807	Salaries	12,752	9	8			
907	Superannuation—Administrative Staff	838	2	8			
1,132	Advertising, Printing and Stationery	1,621	11	7			
732	London Office Expenses	1,512	10	2			
2,979	Other Expenses including Audit	5,377	3	7			
2,137	Passages of Administrative Staff	1,133	7	10			
					23,235	5	6
	<i>„ Departmental Maintenance :</i>						
22,032	Salaries for Teaching Staff	41,320	1	5			
1,854	Superannuation of Teaching Staff	3,770	9	10			
2,955	Passages—Teaching Staff	6,314	17	0			
1,527	Salaries and Wages, Departmental Staff	3,003	15	5			
4,265	Departmental Laboratory Maintenance	6,414	18	10			
—	Departmental Research Expenditure	498	5	11			
					61,322	8	5
	<i>„ Department of African Studies</i>						
	Salaries	3,357	19	6			
	Superannuation	220	8	10			
	Passages	571	6	3			
	Outfit Allowances	120	0	0			
—	Field and Other Expenses	1,808	4	4			
					6,077	18	11
	<i>„ Institute of Education :</i>						
	Salaries	2,715	7	9			
	Superannuation	218	0	11			
	Passages	384	17	6			
	Outfit Allowances	73	5	7			
	Other Expenses	852	17	2			
					4,244	8	11
	<i>„ Library Expenses :</i>						
2,550	Library Staff Salaries	5,101	18	5			
204	Library Staff Superannuation	434	11	0			
	Books and Periodicals :						
	1948/49	9,843	7	2			
	1949/50	13,478	5	7			
		23,321	12	9			
	Less Appropriation from Library Fund	3,321	12	9			
		20,000	0	0			
9,843	Less Charged in 1948/49	9,843	7	2			
					10,156	12	10
367	Expenses	445	12	10			
372	Passages—Library Staff	526	17	0			
					16,665	12	1
£64,663		forward £111,545 13 10					



1948/49 £		£	s	d	£	s	d
100,000	By Grant from Government of the Gold Coast towards Recurrent Expenditure				100,000	0	0
5,670	„ Fees from Students for Tuition and Residence				7,272	0	0
87	„ Fees for Entrance Examination				82	15	0
682	„ Contribution for Services Rendered in providing Library facilities to Achimota Training College				820	0	0
18,323	„ Interest on Joint Colonial Fund and Other Deposits				8,094	4	6
	„ Interest on Investments :						
	Received and Accrued to 30th September 1950	20,148	8	2			
	Less Loss on Realisation of £1,250,000 National War Bonds 2½% 1951/63	3,091	18	9			
	Provision for loss accruing on redemption in February 1951 on £500,000 2½% National War Bonds 1949/51	3,000	0	0			
					6,091	18	9
2,507	„ Rents and Hire Charges from Staff				14,056	9	5
	„ Excess of Expenditure over Revenue carried down				5,229	5	9
					7,899	3	7
£127,269					forward	£143,453	18 3

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

1948/49 £ 64,663		£ s d forward	£ s d 111,545 13 10
	<i>To Maintenance of Premises :</i>		
908	Light, Water and Power	1,632 5 4	
3,605	Ordinary Repairs and General Maintenance of Buildings	3,323 1 1	
374	Sanitation	705 17 0	
1,106	Gardens, Grounds and Upkeep of Roads	1,731 7 0	
			7,392 10 5
	<i>„ Fellowships, Scholarships and Prizes :</i>		
1,652	Scholarships in United Kingdom		668 5 0
707	<i>„ Grants to Student Societies and Other Student Activities</i>		1,070 8 11
—	<i>„ Halls of Residence</i>		1,143 3 3
	<i>„ Dining Hall (net cost)</i>	4,999 9 9	
	<i>Add Bookstore New Deficit</i>	58 18 6	
	<i>Clothing Store Net Deficit</i>	77 2 10	
3,333	<i>Less Surplus on Firewood Sales</i>	5,135 11 1 144 12 7	4,990 18 6
	<i>„ Other Expenditure :</i>		
	Passages of Wives	4,175 12 3	
	Outfit Allowances	1,830 0 0	
	Reconstruction of Cricket Field	1,387 6 3	
	Provision for Replacement of College Transport Service, Motor Vehicles	1,851 10 6	
	Chapel	1,038 0 3	
	Engineering School Maintenance less Charges for Services Rendered	894 5 9	
	Medical Services and Hospital	1,104 17 6	
	Senior Common Room	1,379 10 10	
	Examination Expenses	60 10 0	
9,300	Cost of Transport Service Unallocated	1,599 14 8	
	Preliminary Expenditure on Bookshop	523 15 4	
			15,845 3 4
	<i>„ Publications and Extraordinary Research Expenditure</i>		797 15 0
41,621	<i>„ Surplus for 1948/49</i>		—
<u>£127,269</u>			<u>£143,453 18 3</u>
	<i>„ Excess of Expenditure over Revenue for the year ended 30th September 1950 brought down</i>		7,899 3 7
	<i>„ Balance carried forward</i>		37,111 12 11
			<u>£45,010 16 6</u>



1948/49 £ 127,269			£ s d forward 143,453 18 3
<u>£127,269</u>	By Surplus brought forward from 1948/49		<u>£143,453 18 3</u>  45,010 16 6
			£45,010 16 6

30/9/50 £		£ s d	£ s d
	<b>Capital Account :</b>		
	<i>Expenditure on Buildings and Equipment :</i>		
	Met from Capital Grants from Colonial Government		
361,501	Met from Legon Building and Equipment Fund	353,943 7 6 470,247 18 10	824,191 6 4
	<i>Balance of Capital Grants from Colonial Government and College Revenue not expended</i>		
105,049			16,356 12 6
	<i>Legon Building and Equipment Fund :</i>		
	Amount transferred from Grant	750,000 0 0	
	Add Contribution by Government towards a Hall of Residence	180,000 0 0	
		930,000 0 0	
650,750	Less Expenditure to date	470,247 18 10	459,752 1 2
	<i>Grant from Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board towards the development of a Department of Agriculture and Associated Science Departments</i>		
1,000,000			1,000,000 0 0
	<i>Library Special Fund :</i>		
	Amount transferred from Grant	50,000 0 0	
	Less Amounts Appropriated	17,091 0 11	
		32,908 19 1	
46,678	Add Contribution by College Bookshop	242 18 5	33,151 17 6
	<i>Reserve Account for General Capital Purposes :</i>		
	Grants from Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board	896,718 13 4	
	Less Appropriation to Legon Building and Equipment Fund	750,000 0 0	
96,719	Special Library Fund	50,000 0 0	
		800,000 0 0	96,718 13 4
£2,260,697		forward	£ 2,430,170 10 10



30/9/50 £		£ s d	£ s d
	<i>Buildings at Achimota, at cost :</i>		
262,251	Expenditure to date on New Buildings completed or in construction and on alterations and adaptations of existing structures		364,293 7 6
	<i>Furniture and Equipment, at cost :</i>		
76,058	Expenditure to date		119,422 8 0
12,408	<i>Motor Vehicles, at cost</i>		13,014 15 6
1,894	<i>Vessels and Equipment, at cost</i>		2,239 3 11
	<i>Legon Site Development :</i>		
8,891	Expenditure to date		325,221 11 5
	Note. The College is committed to a Prime Cost Building Contract for work on the Legon Site estimated at £1,000,000 of which £284,050 has been spent to date.		
			<hr/> 824,191 6 4
4,556	<i>Maintenance Stores and other Stores, at cost</i>	10,851 15 11	
3,391	<i>Goods in Transit, at cost</i>	3,693 6 5	
		<hr/>	14,545 2 4
4,152	<i>Investment in College Bookshop</i>		6,904 18 4
	<i>Investments, at cost :</i>		
1,765,066	£1,250,000 3 % Savings Bonds 1955/65		1,258,657 16 5
	(Note. Value at mean market price at 31st July 1951, £1,218,750.)		
	<i>Sundry Debtors and Prepayments :</i>		
	Extra-Mural Department Office Block	2,733 0 0	
	Achimota Training College	33,754 16 7	
	Crown Agents for the Colonies	5,089 6 6	
176,848	Various	53,712 6 0	
		<hr/>	95,289 9 1
£2,315,515			
		forward	£ 1,199,588 12 6

30/9/50 £		£ s d	£ s d
2,260,697		forward	2,430,170 10 10
37,112	<i>Income and Expenditure Account (Balance)</i>		30,745 16 9
—	<i>Grant for National Museum</i>	15,500 0 0	
	<i>Less Expenditure to date</i>	1,861 10 5	
			13,638 9 7
	<i>Specific Funds—balances unexpended :</i>		
10,459	Research into Teaching of English Department of Extra-Mural Studies	681 0 2 6,560 7 9	
			7,241 7 11
	<i>Creditors and Provisions :</i>		
3,000	Provision for loss on Redemption of Investments	1,731 11 4	
5,656	Provision for replacement of Motor Vehicles	7,904 6 9	
—	Annual Grant—amount in advance	24,333 6 8	
—	Accountant General—Grant in advance	93,000 0 0	
5,835	Achimota School	2,993 13 4	
84,663	Various	110,698 19 5	
10,145	Bank Overdrafts	—	
(109,299)			240,661 17 6
	<i>D. M. BALME, Principal</i>		
	<i>W. D. RUSSELL, Bursar</i>		
£2,417,567			£2,722,458 2 7

To : The Council,  
The University College of the Gold Coast,

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Books, Accounts and Vouchers relating thereto, and properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the affairs of the University College of the

Spencer House,  
South Place,  
London, E.C.2.  
17th June, 1952.



30/9/50 £		£      s      d	£      s      d
2,315,515		forward	1,199,588 12 6
	<p><i>Cash and Deposits at call :</i></p> <p>Post Office Savings Bank</p> <p>Joint Colonial Fund Deposit</p> <p>Fixed Deposit at B.B.W.A. Ltd., London</p> <p>Westminster Bank Limited, London (on Current Account)</p> <p>Bank of British West Africa Limited, London (on Current Account)</p> <p>Bank of British West Africa, Limited, Accra (on Current Account)</p> <p>Cash in Hand</p>	<p>20,585 8 2</p> <p>23,207 6 3</p> <p>340,000 0 0</p> <p>27 0 0</p> <p>38,676 10 10</p> <p>100,293 5 8</p> <p>79 19 2</p> <hr/>	<p>522,869 10 1</p>
102,052			
£2,417,567			£2,722,458 2 7

have obtained all the information and explanations which we have required. In our opinion such Balance Sheet is Gold Coast according to the best of our information and explanations given to us and as shown by the books.

KNOX, CROPPER & CO.  
Chartered Accountants.

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

12 months 1949-'50 £		£	s	d	£	s	d
	<i>To Administration :</i>						
12,752	Salaries	15,835	11	11			
838	Superannuation—Administrative Staff	1,037	15	6			
1,622	Advertising, Printing and Stationery	2,964	14	5			
1,513	London Office Expenses	1,871	6	2			
4,740	Other Expenses including Audit	6,014	0	4			
					27,723	8	4
	<i>„ Departmental Maintenance :</i>						
47,284	Salaries for Teaching Staff	69,238	1	1			
4,208	Superannuation of Teaching Staff	6,200	5	6			
	Departmental Maintenance including Laboratories and Research	13,537	16	9			
9,696	Salaries and Wages, Departmental Staff	5,682	4	9			
4,156					94,658	8	1
	<i>„ Library Expenses :</i>						
5,102	Library Staff Salaries	6,387	10	1			
435	Library Staff Superannuation	412	10	0			
	Books and Periodicals and Bindery						
	18,769 8 2						
	Less Appropriation from Library Fund	13,769	8	2			
10,157							
446	Expenses	5,000	0	0			
		984	0	4			
					12,784	0	5
	<i>„ Maintenance of Premises :</i>						
	Light, Water and Power	2,077	13	1			
	Ordinary Repairs and General Maintenance of Buildings	4,710	19	5			
	Sanitation	857	6	6			
7,499	Gardens, Grounds and Upkeep of Roads	1,910	17	10			
					9,556	16	10
	<i>„ Fellowships, Scholarships and Prizes :</i>						
	Scholarships in United Kingdom	622	10	5			
668	Grants-in-Aid	124	0	0			
					746	10	5
	<i>„ Grants to Student Societies and Other Student Activities</i>				768	5	11
1,070							
1,143	<i>„ Halls of Residence</i>				3,093	4	0
4,850	<i>„ Dining Hall net cost</i>				11,210	16	4
	<i>„ Publications and Extraordinary Departmental Expenditure :</i>						
400	Publications of Original Work	43	17	8			
251	Extraordinary Departmental Expenditure outside Gold Coast Research	577	15	10			
		305	5	9			
					926	19	3
£ 118,830					forward £161,468	9	7



12 months 1949/50 £		£	s	d	£	s	d
	By Grant from Government of the Gold Coast towards recurrent expenditure (10/12ths of Annual Grant)						
100,000					121,666	13	4
7,272	„ Fees from Students for tuition and residence				21,000	0	0
83	„ Fees for Entrance Examination				178	1	6
820	„ Contribution for services rendered in providing Library facilities to Achimota Training College				005	0	0
8,094	„ Interest on Joint Colonial Fund and Other Deposits				1,939	15	1
	„ Interest on Investments :						
	£500,000 2½ % N.W. Bonds	4,166	13	4			
	Less Balance of Loss on Redemption	3,408	5	0			
					758	8	4
	£1,250,000 3 % Savings Bonds 1955/65	32,812	10	0			
14,057	Less Provision for Loss on Redemption	1,731	11	4			
					31,080	18	8
	„ Sundry Revenue :						
	Receipts from Prospectus and Postage				1	16	2
	Photographic Unit Sales				283	6	1
	Sale of Firewood from Clearings				3	6	0
	Profit on Sale of Vehicles				412	7	8
	Transport Services	2,080	9	7			
	Less Car Maintenance Service	76	3	0			
377	Engineering School Charges				2,004	6	7
					427	6	11
5,229	„ Rents and Hire Charges						
					3,132	9	5
7,899	„ Excess of Expenditure over Revenue carried down				6,375	6	7
					6,365	16	2
£143,831							
					forward	£103,402	9 1





12 months 1949/50 £ 143,831		£ s d forward	£ s d 193,402 9 1
<u>£143,831</u>			<u>£183,402 9 1</u>
45,011	By Balance brought forward from 1949/50		37,111 12 11
£45,011			£37,111 12 11

		£	s	d	£	s	d
<b>Capital Accounts :</b>							
<i>Expenditure on Buildings and Equipment :</i>							
Met from Capital Grants from Gold Coast Government and College Revenue		383,990	1	10			
Met from Legon Building and Equipment Fund and Government Grant		908,358	1	9			
Met from Grants for General Purposes Expenditure to date	196,693 14 10						
Less Amount written off to Income and Expenditure Account	<u>136,352 7 1</u>						
		<u>60,341</u>	7	9			
							1,352,689 11 4
<i>Non-Recurrent Grants :</i>							
<i>For Building and Modifications at Achimota</i>							
From Gold Coast Government		367,300	0	0			
From College Revenue		<u>20,000</u>	0	0			
		387,300	0	0			
Less Expenditure to date	383,990 1 10						
Provision for New Clinic	<u>1,000 0 0</u>						
		<u>384,990</u>	1	10			
							2,309 18 2
<i>Other Non-Recurrent Grants :</i>							
From Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board for General Purposes Towards the development of a Department of Agriculture and Associated Science Departments		896,718	13	4			
From Gold Coast Government towards the cost of Legon Hall		1,000,000	0	0			
For General Legon Development		<u>270,000</u>	0	0			
		300,000	0	0			
		<u>2,466,718</u>	13	4			
<i>Less Appropriations to :</i>							
Legon Building and Equipment Fund	750,000 0 0						
Legon Hall	270,000 0 0						
Departmental Equipment Fund	332,885 0 0						
Reserve for Working Capital	75,000 0 0						
Library Special Fund	<u>60,000 0 0</u>						
		<u>1,487,885</u>	0	0			
							978,833 13 4
						forward £2,333,833 2 10	



	£	s	d	£	s	d
<i>Buildings at Achimota at cost :</i>						
Expenditure to date on new buildings and adaptations of existing structures						383,990 1 10
<i>Apparatus and Equipment at cost :</i>						
General Purpose Furniture	67,971	8	9			
Apparatus and Equipment	102,873	18	4			
				170,845	7	1
<i>Less Amount written off to Income and Expenditure Account :</i>						
General Purpose Furniture	67,971	8	9			
Apparatus and Equipment	68,380	18	4			
				136,352	7	1
<i>Motor Vehicles at cost</i>						34,493 0 0
<i>Boats and Equipment at cost</i>						23,609 3 10
<i>Lagon Site Development and Equipment</i>						2,239 3 11
Expenditure to date						908,358 1 9
						1,352,689 11 4
<i>Note. It is estimated that approximately a further sum of £500,000 will be required to complete the Prime Cost Building Contract on the Lagon Site.</i>						
<i>Extra-Mural Department :</i>						
Buildings at cost				12,366	13	10
Motor Vehicle at cost				800	13	5
						13,167 7 3
<i>Maintenance Stores and Other Stores at cost</i>				29,974	10	4
<i>Goods in Transit at cost</i>				3,170	11	2
						33,145 1 6
<i>Work in Progress :</i>						
Modifications to Achimota Site				1,984	19	10
Lagon Site Development				25,144	13	6
Equipment and Stores				58	15	9
						27,188 9 1
<i>Investment in College Bookshop</i> (Now included in College Assets and Liabilities)						—
<i>Investment at Cost :</i>						
£1,250,000 3 % Savings Bonds, 1955 '65						1,258,657 16 5
(Note. The Estimated market value at 31st July 1952 was £1,112,500)						
				forward	£2,684,848	5 7

			£	s	d	£	s	d
<i>Appropriations from other Non-Recurrent Grants Unexpended</i>						forward		
Legon Building and Equipment Fund	1,020,000	0	0					
Less Expenditure to Date	908,358	1	9					
						111,641	18	3
<i>Departmental Equipment Fund</i>	332,885	0	0					
Less Expenditure to date								
Furniture, Apparatus and Equipment	170,845	7	1					
Motor Vehicles	23,609	3	10					
Boats and Equipment	2,239	3	11					
						136,191	5	2
<i>Library Special Fund</i>	60,000	0	0					
Less Net Expenditure to date	33,869	8	5					
						26,130	11	7
<i>Extra-Mural Department</i>								
Capital Expenditure Met from Non-Recurrent Grant								273,963 15 0
								13,167 7 3
<i>Income and Expenditure Account</i>								
Balance at 31st July 1952								18,168 1 1
<i>Reserve for Working Capital</i>								75,000 0 0
<i>Staff Superannuation Fund (Special Entry)</i>						831	15	0
Less cash awaiting investment						37	0	0
								794 15 0
<i>Reserve Fund for Replacement of Equipment Per Contra:</i>								
Amount provided to date						18,181	14	3
Less Contributions awaiting investment						338	19	4
								17,842 14 11
<i>Provisions and Grants for Specific Purposes:</i>								
<i>Special Research Fund</i>	4,000	0	0					
Less expenditure	300	0	0			3,700	0	0
<i>Publications Fund</i>	3,000	0	0					
Less Expenditure	247	19	9			2,752	0	3
<i>Conference Fund</i>	1,000	0	0					
Less Expenditure	357	3	7			642	16	5
<i>Postgraduate Scholarships</i>	3,000	0	0					
Less Expenditure	461	19	1			2,538	0	11
<i>Foundation Scholarships</i>						2,200	0	0
<i>Grants-in-Aid Fund</i>	340	0	0					
Less Expenditure	66	0	0			274	0	0
<i>Bassindale Prize Fund</i>						10	0	0
<i>Professor Gurrey Prize Endowment Fund</i>						200	0	0
								12,316 17 7
						forward	£2,745,086	13 8



	£	s	d	£	s	d
<i>Equipment Vehicles and Boats Replacement Fund Per Contra :</i>				forward	2,684,848	5 7
Deposit in Post Office Savings Bank (including Accrued Interest) On Fixed Deposit with B.B.W.A.	16,011	9	3			
	1,831	5	8			
					17,842	14 11
<i>Staff Superannuation Fund (Special Entry)</i>						
Deposit in Post Office Savings Bank (including Accrued Interest)					794	15 0
<i>Sundry Debtors and Prepayments :</i>						
Achimota Training College	65	17	6			
Crown Agents for the Colonies	1,432	3	8			
Various and Prepayments	77,800	15	0			
					79,298	16 2
<i>Cash and Deposit at Call :</i>						
Post Office Savings Bank	21,100	0	8			
Joint Colonial Fund Deposit	23,484	12	3			
Westminster Bank Ltd., London	529	0	9			
B.B.W.A., London—						
On Fixed Deposit	100,000	0	0			
On Current Account	6,512	13	2			
On Bookshop Current Account	521	10	3			
B.B.W.A., Ltd., Accra—						
On Current Account	87,872	6	9			
Extra-Mural Account	2,863	12	9			
Bookshop Account	3,032	7	5			
Cash in Hand	93,768	6	11			
Cash in Hand—Bookshop	557	9	2			
	258	3	6			
					246,731	16 8
				forward	£3,029,516	8 4





	£	s	d
forward	3,029,516	8	4
	£3,029,516	8	4

have obtained all the information and explanations which we have required. In our opinion such Balance College of the Gold Coast according to the best of our information and explanations given to us and as

**KNOX CROPPER & CO.**  
*Chartered Accountants.*

10 months to 31/7/51 £		£	s	d	£	s	d
	<i>To Administration :</i>						
15,836	Salaries	24,060	1	1			
1,038	Superannuation—Administrative Staff	2,331	9	10			
1,871	London Office Expenses	2,401	14	1			
8,979	Other Expenses including Audit	10,091	19	10			
					38,885	4	10
	<i>„ Departmental Maintenance :</i>						
69,238	Salaries for Teaching Staff	106,041	13	5			
6,200	Superannuation for Teaching Staff	9,305	14	9			
	Departmental Maintenance including						
13,538	Laboratories and Research	15,847	2	4			
5,682	Salaries and Wages, Departmental Staff	9,091	18	11			
—	Superannuation—Departmental Staff	1,790	14	0			
					142,077	3	5
	<i>„ Library Expenses :</i>						
6,387	Library Staff Salaries	8,826	14	6			
413	Library Staff Superannuation	725	15	0			
	Books and Periodicals and						
	Bindery	23,024	10	2			
	Less—Appropriation from						
5,000	Library Fund	18,024	10	2			
					5,000	0	0
984	Expenses	794	2	6			
					15,346	12	0
	<i>„ Maintenance of Premises :</i>						
2,078	Light, Water and Power	4,178	7	4			
	Ordinary Repairs and General Maintenance of						
4,711	Buildings	14,075	12	4			
857	Sanitation	2,058	15	9			
1,911	Gardens, Grounds and Upkeep of Roads	8,257	15	3			
					28,570	10	8
	<i>„ Fellowships, Scholarships and Prizes :</i>						
	Scholarships in United Kingdom	426	5	4			
747	Grants-in-aid						
					426	5	4
	<i>„ Grants to Student Societies and Other Student Activities</i>						
768					1,561	11	7
	<i>„ Halls of Residence</i>						
3,093					4,562	14	10
	<i>„ Dining Hall net cost</i>						
11,211					18,383	13	7
	<i>„ Extraordinary Departmental Expenditure outside the Gold Coast</i>						
578					590	15	3
£161,120					forward	£250,404	11 6



10 months to 31/7/51 £		£	s	d	£	s	d
	By Grant from Government of the Gold Coast towards recurrent expenditure :						
121,667	2/12ths of 1950/51 Grant 10/12ths of 1951/52 Grant	24,333	6	8			
		221,250	0	0	245,583	6	8
21,000	„ Fees from Students for Tuition and Residence				33,933	6	8
178	„ Fees for Entrance Examination				273	10	0
—	„ Fees for Matriculation				103	19	0
905	„ Contribution for Services Rendered in providing Library Facilities to Achimota Training College				—		
1,940	„ Interest on Joint Colonial Fund and Other Deposits				2,296	12	9
	„ Interest on Investments :						
31,839	£1,250,000 3 % Savings Bonds 1955/65 Less—Provision for Loss on Redemption	37,500	0	0			
		10,000	0	0	27,500	0	0
	„ Sundry Revenue :						
	Engineering School Sales and Services	522	1	8			
	Profit on Car Maintenance Service	13	16	7			
	Profit on Sales and Issues of Stores—						
	General Stores	380	12	1			
3,132	Less Loss on Clothing Store	91	4	6			
		289	7	7	825	5	10
6,375	„ Rents and Hire Charges, etc.				9,673	8	2
6,366	„ Excess of Expenditure over Revenue 1950/51						
£193,402					forward	£320,189	9 1

10 months to 31/7/51 £		£	s	d	£	s	d
161,120					forward	250,404	11 6
	<i>To Other Expenditure :</i>						
1,195	Chapel and Dean's Office	2,833	15	4			
1,500	Medical Services and Hospital	4,893	18	5			
2,031	Senior Common Room	2,037	1	7			
479	Staff Common Room	2,579	9	11			
19,952	Passages of Senior Members and Families	32,462	7	9			
1,021	Outfit Allowances	1,560	0	0			
	Interview Expenses and Baggage Charges of New						
774	Senior Members	1,408	1	2			
453	Examination Expenses	148	1	3			
—	Delegations from the College	522	7	4			
—	Training College Charges for 1949/52 for						
—	Staff on Joint Services	1,215	14	10			
—	Provision for Depreciation of Departmental						
—	and Administration Equipment, Vehicles						
—	and Boats	6,281	4	8			
331	Loss on Clothing Store	—					
—	Loss on Transport Services	68	15	3			
—	Net Cost of Photographic Unit	406	15	6			
889	Amount written off Old Bookstore Stock	—					
						56,417	13 0
						306,822	4 6
						13,367	4 7
						£320,189	9 1
	<i>„ Balance carried down</i>						
£189,745							
	<i>To Furniture, Apparatus and Equipment :</i>						
	Writing down the value of the Asset					136,352	7 1
	<i>„ Appropriations to Funds :</i>						
305	Special Research Fund	4,000	0	0			
44	Publication of Original Work	3,000	0	0			
308	Conferences	1,000	0	0			
3,000	Buildings and Modifications at Achimota	17,000	0	0			
	Refrigerator Rents to 31/7/51	945	0	3			
						25,945	0 3
	<i>„ Balance carried forward</i>					18,168	1 1
£193,402						£180,465	8 5



10 months to 31/7/51 £ 193,402	£ s d			£ s d		
	forward			320,189 9 1		
<u>£193,402</u>				<u>£320,189 9 1</u>		
By Balance brought forward at 1/8/51				30,745 16 9		
„ Balance brought down				13,367 4 7		
„ Transfer from Grants for General Purposes against Furniture, Apparatus and Equipment written down in value				136,352 7 1		
£193,402				£180,465 8 5		

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